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SIXPENCE.

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THE UNCROWNED KING OF AMERICA: MR. W. H. TAFT, MR. ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESSOR IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Taft's term of office began on Thursday morning, March 4. It is estimated that his inauguration was responsible for the expenditure of at least a million pounds. This amount will be paid by the people in various ways, and does not include the outlay on the great procession of soldiers and others, or on the public ball. The total is obtained in the following manner (we quote the "Daily Telegraph"): "Railway fares to Washington, £600,000; board and lodging for 220,000 visitors, £320,000; reserved seats on grand stands, £32,000; special windows, £11,000; Pension Office building, £20,000; 10,000 ball tickets, £10,000; band concert tickets, £4,000; illuminating and decoration, £8,000; building seats, £7,000; extra police, £5,000; street hawkers and pickpockets, £20,000; fireworks, £1,000; refreshments for musicians, £2,000; Total, £1,040,000. The payment of £20,000 regarding the pension building really means that the pension clerks are given a holiday on inauguration day, and the sum represents £19,000 loss in salaries and £1,000 in damage to the building."

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. R. SCHMIDT.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE REAL WOMAN." AT THE CRITERION

THE more of our novelists we have writing for the stage, the better in one sense it is for our drama, because each new case means an accession of brains. Unfortunately, few of the recruits come equipped with the necessary technique or standpoint. Mr. Hichens, for instance, the latest example, has not learnt that the leisurely methods of fiction are not permissible in the theatre, nor has he got that clear sense of the proportion of things so requisite in the playwright. His Criterion piece, "The Real Woman," which, like Mr. Galsworthy's "Fraternity," is a story of West End meeting East End, starts with an act laid amidst fashionable society, in which we have for long merely a series of epigrams and paradoxes, and not till we are plunged into the slums do we obtain any approach to human realities. Then, too, the *motif* seems altogether too trivial for a drama of sentiment, since the plot turns on a bet made amongst society idlers that a member of their set, who from earnest conviction has exiled himself to befriend the East-End poor, will quickly surrender to the charms of one of their number, the beautiful Lady Arden. The "real woman" is presumably Lady Arden, but there is no life about her, nor about any of her stage companions, save an unhappy Poplar girl. Miss Kate Cutler in this part acts with an emotional intensity that is very affecting. Miss Evelyn Millard has never looked lovelier or shown herself more womanly than in the title-rôle. Mr. Ainley uses his fine voice for all its worth in the priggish young philanthropist's speeches; Miss Annie Hughes is sprightly as an epigrammatic Duchess, and Mr. Aynesworth and Mr. Waring are also members of the cast; but not all their efforts can put vitality into the story.

"PHILOPŒNA." ETC., AT THE ALDWYCH.

Miss Marie Dressler is a comédienne with a very delightful and compelling personality, and with her untiring energy, her keen sense of fun, the grotesqueness of her dancing, and the pointedness of her delivery of a song, has made a well-merited success on our variety stage. But, able as is this American artist, she deserves something better written around her talents than the "farrago of fun, fancy, and foolishness" provided for her by Mr. Edgar Smith, as librettist, and Mr. Maurice Levi, as composer, in "Philopœna." To tell the truth, there is an abundance of foolishness and a plentiful lack of humour in this piece, which casts Miss Dressler for the part of a millionaire's daughter, who has social ambitions, and is urged by her father to capture a young Englishman of family. The scenes of the piece are divided between a Swiss chalet and a Parisian café, and for four hours in this piece, and in a skit on "The College Widow," styled "The Collegettes," Aldwych playgoers were asked last Saturday night to endure a parade of inanity which would have bored them intolerably but that every now and then Miss Dressler was able to provide an amusing turn—notably in her song caricaturing the style and behaviour of the American chorus-girl—and that, apropos of nothing at all, Mme. Morichini was allowed to interpolate at one point "The Jewel Song" from "Faust." But Miss Dressler's was the triumph.

The Deutsches Theater (Berlin) Company, under the personal management of Director Max Reinhardt, will give a number of Festival Plays this summer (1909) in the Künstler Theater, Munich. The complete programme will be published shortly. Further information and a prospectus can be obtained from Messrs. Schenker and Co., Tourist Office, 16, Promenadeplatz, Munich, Bavaria.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP TRUST IN LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED.

(See "Our Note Book" Page.)

THE scheme of co-partnership which Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., chairman of the famous firm of soap-makers, Messrs. Lever Bros., Limited, has just inaugurated, is one which he has had in mind, and has been gradually evolving, for some twenty-one years. Mr. Lever has always set an example to employers by his considerate treatment of his workpeople, and the kindly relations that he has established with them, so that Port Sunlight has become a model industrial community. This new scheme of profit-sharing (or "prosperity-sharing," as Mr. Lever prefers to call it) is thus the culmination of many years of anxious effort for the welfare of the firm's employees. Mr. Lever has devoted much thought to the subject, and among the principles underlying his scheme, he lays down that it must not degenerate into charity or philanthropy, but its object must be the increased prosperity of the undertaking and of all connected with it. The trust deed is entitled "The Co-partnership Trust in Lever Brothers, Limited," and it enables any member of the staff (irrespective of status or sex) not under twenty-five, and who has completed five years' good service with the company, to become a partner therein. Partnership certificates will be issued to the nominal amount of half-a-million sterling, and after the usual dividends (ordinary and preference) have been paid, these certificates will rank for dividend every year *pari passu* with the ordinary shares. The value of each certificate is in proportion to the earnings of the holder.

BELLUM," THE NEW WAR-GAME.

(See Double-Page Illustration.)

THE scene which our Artist depicts on another page will interest all soldiers. Some twenty years ago the tactical exercise known as "Kriegspiel" became popular in Germany, and a few years subsequently it was taken up by the British Army. The old conditions under which the exercise was carried out necessitated a copious supply of maps drawn to a large scale, whereon minute blocks of lead, purporting to represent various bodies of troops, were moved about by the players, generally by the aid of dividers and magnifying-glasses. Not only were these adjuncts necessary, but after two or three exercises had been carried out on the same maps, all the players got to know the configuration of the country by heart, and the maps soon became worthless for instructive purposes, and new ones had to be purchased, which entailed considerable outlay. "Bellum," the invention of Major A. W. Mercer, who commands the Somana Rifles on the North West Frontier, obviates all these difficulties, and has, in consequence, been adopted by the Indian Army. The method of laying out the game is ingenious. A white cloth, marked off in two-inch squares (that is to say, 600 yards), is placed on any ordinary table. Over this coloured ribbons are stretched and pinned to represent rivers, railways, and roads, whilst red string contours show at a glance the outline of the country. Woods, lakes, villages, and nullahs are shown by conventional signs. Thus a map of any stretch of country in the world can be portrayed with about three quarters of an hour's preparation; not only this, but imaginary country can be laid out if it is desired to impart any particular lesson. The new war-game lays claim to three other great advantages: it necessitates only one table and one umpire, the players being divided from each other by movable screens; all the signs and blocks of troops are easily visible, and can be recognised at a glance; interest is stimulated throughout and kept awake as move follows move in quick succession, the losses in killed and wounded being deducted by the umpire according to a carefully schemed table of losses.

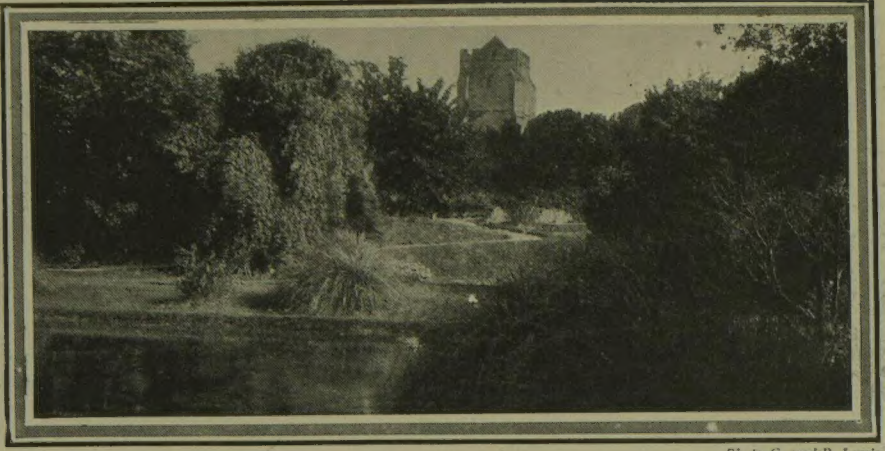
PARLIAMENT.

BOTH Houses of Parliament have got promptly to legislation. With an unusually early call upon their attention, the Peers have enjoyed the opportunity of considering Lord Morley's Indian Reform Bill, and the discussion has been worthy of a House containing statesmen with the experience of Lord Curzon (whose health has been improved by his visit to South Africa), the Marquess of Lansdowne, and Lord Macdonnell. The Commons, at the close of their debates on the Address, including a vehement and rather bitter controversy on the lawless condition of portions of Ireland, hurried to legislative work, and in a single afternoon gave a second reading to Mr. Pirie's Temperance (Scotland) Bill. This provides for the local veto, after five years, without compensation. Sir Henry Craik declared that the promoters came formed in the guise of footpads, and Mr. Bonar Law doubted if, after delivering eloquent speeches on the theme, they would content themselves with a bottle of ginger-beer. The Bill was blessed by the new Lord Advocate (Mr. Ure), who is as Radical as his predecessor; the Prime Minister voted for it, and it was sent to the Scottish Grand Committee, which will fashion it for its expected doom elsewhere. Tariff Reformers and other champions of the home quarry-owners have been "heckling" Mr. McKenna with scores of questions about the employment of Scandinavian granite instead of British or Irish stone for Rosyth, while Radicals have been anxiously conferring and lobbying on the subject of the Navy expenditure; and although Mr. Haldane has prevented the Army Estimates from increasing, some of his friends have accused him of more zeal than discretion in his successful recruiting of the Territorial Force. Discussion of the supplementary vote of £910,000 for old age pensions during the present quarter was dignified by Mr. Lloyd George's eloquent description of the uncomplaining poor. Mr. Balfour made a strong complaint of fraudulent claims in Ireland, but the Chief Secretary said he was convinced of the bona fides of many people in that country who had no means of telling their own age.



THE CLUB-HOUSE ON THE AERO CLUB'S NEWLY ACQUIRED "FLYING-GROUND" AT SHELL BEACH, ISLE OF SHEPPEY.

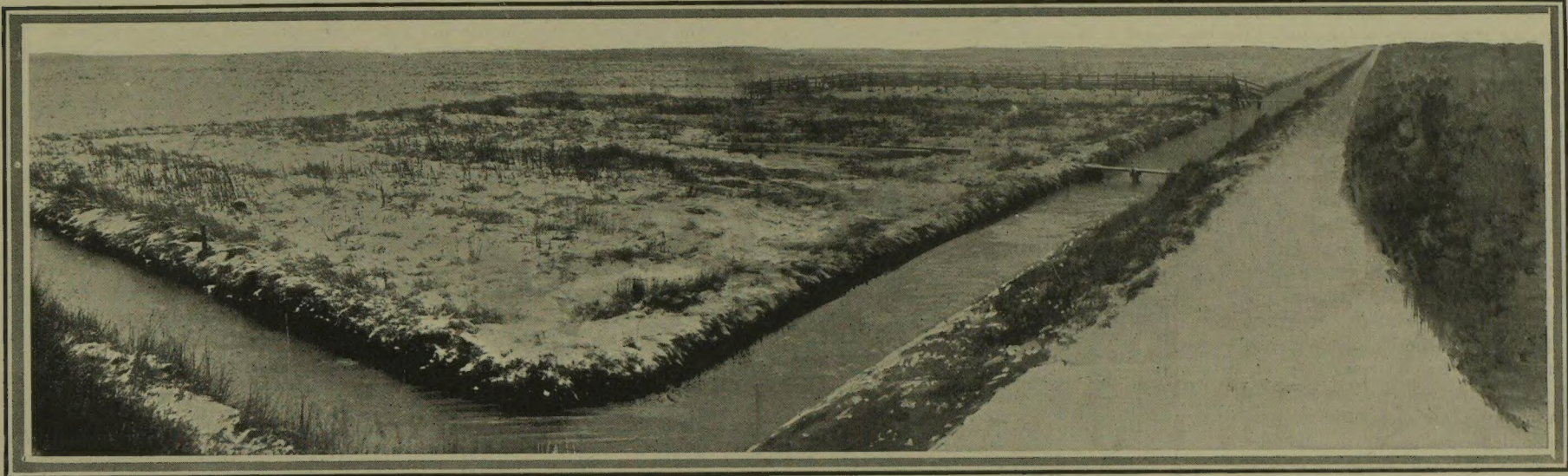
No doubt those aviators who make use of the British Aero Club's "flying-ground" will find the club-house of great convenience to them while they are carrying on their experiments. The ground in question was decided upon only a few days ago by the officials of the Aero Club, who had been searching for a suitable site for some three months.



Photo, G. and E. Lavis.

THE POND THAT WAS ONCE EASTBOURNE'S RESERVOIR; THE GARDEN PRESENTED TO THE TOWN BY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The garden is on the west side of the old parish church. Eighty years ago the pond in the foreground acted as reservoir for Eastbourne. The water is now used to fill the municipal swimming-baths daily, the spring being tapped inside the walls of the baths. It is interesting to note that the population of Eastbourne in 1809 was 2700; this year it is 20,000.



THE NEW BRITISH TRIAL-GROUND FOR AEROPLANES; THE AERO CLUB'S "FLYING-GROUND" AT SHELL BEACH, ISLE OF SHEPPEY—A PANORAMIC VIEW, SHOWING ONE OF THE SEVERAL WATERWAYS AND THE ROAD BY WHICH MOTOR-CARS CAN TRAVEL THE LENGTH OF THE COURSE.

The British Aero Club's "flying-ground" is described as "the finest flying-ground anywhere." It is expected that, by the end of this month, five aeroplanes belonging to members of the club will have started trials there. It is possible to fly for ten miles over grass and marshland that presents no obstacle, save a few trees and a house or two. Sheds in which aeroplanes may be kept are to be built at once.



Photo, Topical.

QUEEN OF QUEENS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC; Mlle. AUGUSTINE ORLHAC, AND HER MAIDS OF HONOUR.

The Queen of Queens of the Paris markets was elected a few days ago, and duly crowned. For the first time, the voters included some Englishmen. Mlle. Orlhac belongs to the Syndicate of Parisian Porkbutchery. It is said that, during her reign, she will visit Spain and Belgium.



THE CERTIFICATES OF THE FIRST PILOTES AVIATEURS; THE FRENCH AERO CLUBS OFFICIAL PERMITS TO FLY.

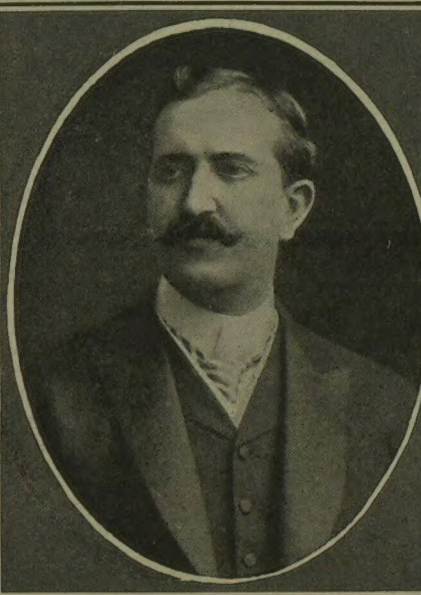
The Aero Club of France issued its first certificates to fly a short time ago. It will be noted that amongst those holding these are the Messrs. Wilbur and Orville Wright, the former of whom has drawn the attention of the world's aviators to our neighbour.



Mrs. ERNEST HENRY SACKVILLE-WEST, WHOSE HUSBAND CLAIMS TO BE THE ELDEST LEGITIMATE SON OF THE SECOND BARON, AND SO BARON SACKVILLE.



Miss AMALIA SACKVILLE-WEST, YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF THE SECOND BARON SACKVILLE, AND SISTER OF Mr. ERNEST HENRY SACKVILLE-WEST.



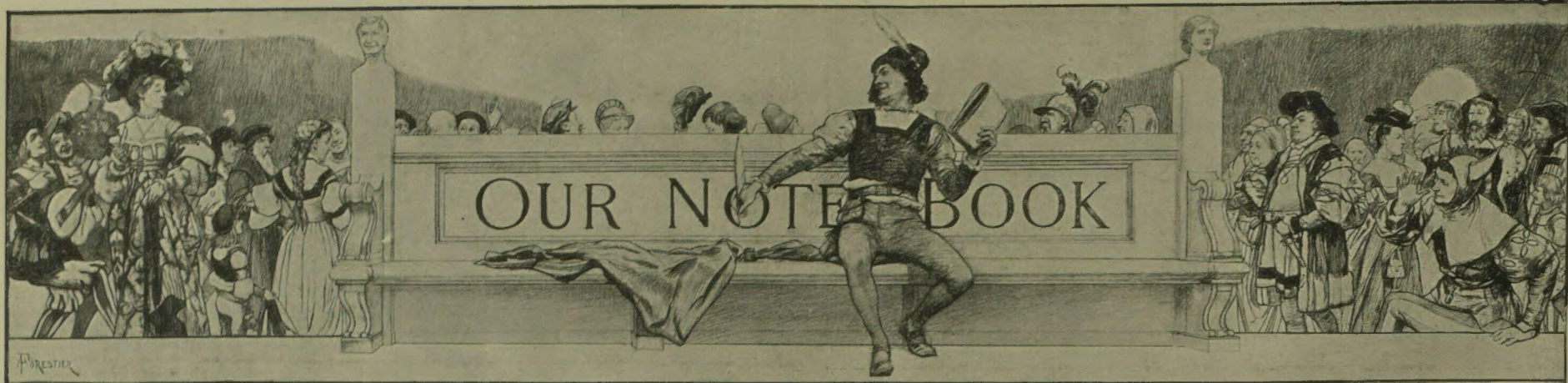
Mr. ERNEST HENRY JEAN BAPTISTE SACKVILLE-WEST, WHO CLAIMS THAT HE, AND NOT Mr. LIONEL SACKVILLE-WEST, SHOULD BE LORD SACKVILLE.



JOSEFA PEPIITA DURAN, WHO LIVED IN MARITAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SECOND LORD SACKVILLE, AND WAS MOTHER OF Mr. ERNEST SACKVILLE-WEST.

THE SACKVILLE PEERAGE ROMANCE; PEOPLE WHOSE NAMES ARE FIGURING IN THE GREAT CASE AT MADRID.

A remarkable succession case is now being heard at Madrid. Three men are accused of having altered church records. With regard to the succession, it should be said that the second Baron Sackville lived for some years in marital relationship with the Spanish dancer, Josefa Pepita Duran. By her he had several children, and these he declared legitimate. When he died last year, his nephew, Mr. Lionel Edward Sackville-West, claimed the right to the title, in virtue of a contract which, it is said, proves that Josefa Duran was married to a dancing-master, Antonio de la Oliva, and that consequently her children by Lord Sackville are debarred from the succession. Mr. Ernest Henry Sackville West claims the title as eldest son of the late Lord Sackville and the Spanish dancer, and argues that the contract referred to is not genuine. The genuineness or the falsity of this certificate must be decided before the case can be tried as a general action in this country.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAFAYETTE.]



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE most absurd incident in the whole of English history has just happened. There have been acts of tyranny more insolent, though not many of them; but there was never an act so ludicrous; there was never an act that so much humiliated the oppressor as well as the oppressed. The Censor of Plays has solemnly written to the manager of that excellent entertainment, "The Follies," in the following immortal and marmoreal words, that no skit upon "An Englishman's Home" will be passed by the Lord Chamberlain. When I read this, of course, my first impression was that the Censor had suddenly perceived, with a roar of laughter, how silly his own position had always been, and had resolved to end it with one quick pantomimic outrage, which nobody would be likely to stand. He feels that the best way of abolishing his own grotesque and painful position is to use his own authority against itself. Thus, one fancies, a good Republican might deliberately be a bad King. And so, Mr. Redford, in the fire of his crusade against the Censorship, has resolved to do something more wild and witty than anything that has come from Mr. Bernard Shaw. Dramatists can only satirise the thing in theory; Mr. Redford can parody it in practice. And this time, at any rate, he has done so. He need have no jealousy of the admirable theatrical humourist to whom he sent his letter. He has not only robbed Mr. Pellissier of the title of his play, but of the very name of his theatre. Henceforth, the rational Englishman will feel that the two institutions may very well exchange names. Mr. Pellissier is a real and valuable public critic, a healthy *castigator ridendo*, a vigilant intelligence which pounces on preposterous attitudes and poisonous affectations. Mr. Pellissier is the Censor, a real *censor morum*, a guardian of good sense and decency. No sensible Englishman will henceforth think it unreasonable if his theatre is called "The Censorship." And certainly no one who knows the history of the Censorship will think it unreasonable if that office is called henceforward "The Follies."

The mere fact as stated is sufficient to produce a mere shock of laughter in anybody. But the ordinary reader may not at once perceive all the successive and stratified idiocies of the situation; and this is no common folly to be dismissed before we have got the full and varied enjoyment out of it. I don't suppose anything so silly was ever done in the world before. Let us profit by the rich, extravagant age in which we live; and let me draw your attention to the inanity within inanity, like box within box in a Chinese puzzle, which can be found in those simple words, that no skit upon "An Englishman's Home" will be passed by the Lord Chamberlain.

In the first place, the thing represents a new stride in impudent autocracy which might make Peter the Great jump out of his boots. Many tyrannical Governments have said that certain jokes were not to be made at all. But very few have ever gone so far as to say that certain public topics were not to be joked about at all. Many have suppressed a certain casual levity because it happened to be insulting; but few have forbidden every kind of careless levity beforehand whether it was insulting or not. The Censor is surrounding one twopenny little amateur play with a protection which is not given to kings or princes, popes or saints. If some citizen made an ingenious Greek pun on the name of Nero, by which he made it the opposite of "hero," it is possible that Nero might be grieved, and might express his sorrows in boiling pitch or tigers. But even Nero would not lay it down universally that no pun, complimentary or other, should be made on his name. Frederick the

Great might be slightly offended if he went to see a comedy in which he appeared humorously as stealing gin, or being horsewhipped by a bagman. But Frederick the Great would not be offended at the mere possibility of taking some humorous position in some kind of comedy. The Pope might object to an irreverent joke about him, but he would never dream of saying that all jokes about him must be irreverent. I must say that I regard with a very rigid dislike this new proposal of intellectual persecution; that we should not be repressed for certain statements, but restrained altogether from certain subjects. It is not enough that we may not call a millionaire a donkey. We must not even mention donkeys, for fear they

possibly for money. That the Government should specially guard it against criticism makes the Government absurd and the play absurd, just as an edict forbidding anyone to reply to this article I am now writing would make the Government absurd and me absurd. "An Englishman's Home" has no sort of authority, direct or indirect, from Englishmen. It is not a proclamation of the King, it is not an Act of Parliament, it has not been voted on; it is no more national than any type-writer's advertisement or any tailor's shop. Therefore (and this is the second and very serious count in the indictment), we accuse the Censor of having lowered his office rather than exalted it. Most people denounce the pride of an oppressive ruler; but we have to complain of his squalid and repugnant humility, his readiness to make himself and his Sovereign ridiculous for the sake of any chance melodrama or advertisement of mustard of which the poster happens to catch his eye.

We now touch the third stratum of stupidity. Supposing that the State could rationally forbid a whole subject, instead of certain comments on it (which is absurd), and supposing that the State could with dignity draw this unusual ring of fire round an accidental private speculation (which is absurd also), it yet remains to be asked what particular small piece of private enterprise it has selected thus unnaturally to protect. Had they done it for Shakespeare it would be laughable. But they have done for Major Du Maurier what nobody ever dreamed of doing for Shakespeare; and really one can do nothing beyond laughing, unless one dies of laughter. By way of adding the last touch of ineptitude, the Censor has decided to protect from skits a play that is itself a skit. He has resolved that the forces of the King shall not only fight absurdly, but shall be fighting for something absurd. For "An Englishman's Home," valuable, I have no doubt, as a slight and suggestive fantasy, cannot possibly be regarded as anything else, even by a mind so mystical as that of the Censor of Plays. It is sufficiently degrading to the public service that it should interfere to suppress a joke; but that it should interfere to defend one joke from another joke is really as ignominious as if the Archbishop of Canterbury had supported Mr. Dan Leno against Mr. Herbert Campbell. As a satire it is possible that the play called "An Englishman's Home" may do some good; but so noisy and avowedly exaggerative a satire is a most improper object of public sanctification and silence.

Fourthly, the Censor has introduced another element of weak-mindedness into his action. He has suppressed not merely a joke, but a good joke—a joke of exactly that sincere and breezy sort that is required in this discussion. The sketch which Mr. Pellissier had intended to produce seems (by the newspaper account) to be a much better play than "An Englishman's Home," and in many ways much nearer to the point. In mere humour the idea is good. A German army invades an English villa, and finds that the ladies and gentlemen living there already are Germans. This might be made a tag for trivial jingoism; so might "An Englishman's Home." But, of the two, Mr. Pellissier's is the more acute criticism of the special evils of England; for all the special English evils are the creeping and invisible evils—not the invader that enters by the gate, but the parasite that crawls in through a crack in the wall. The evil is not that we are not ruled and armed to repel aliens; the evil is that so many of the people who rule and arm us are aliens themselves. Our peril is not attack, either from Germans or Follies; it is decay, that internal weakness which tolerates the cosmopolitan banker—and the Censor of Plays.

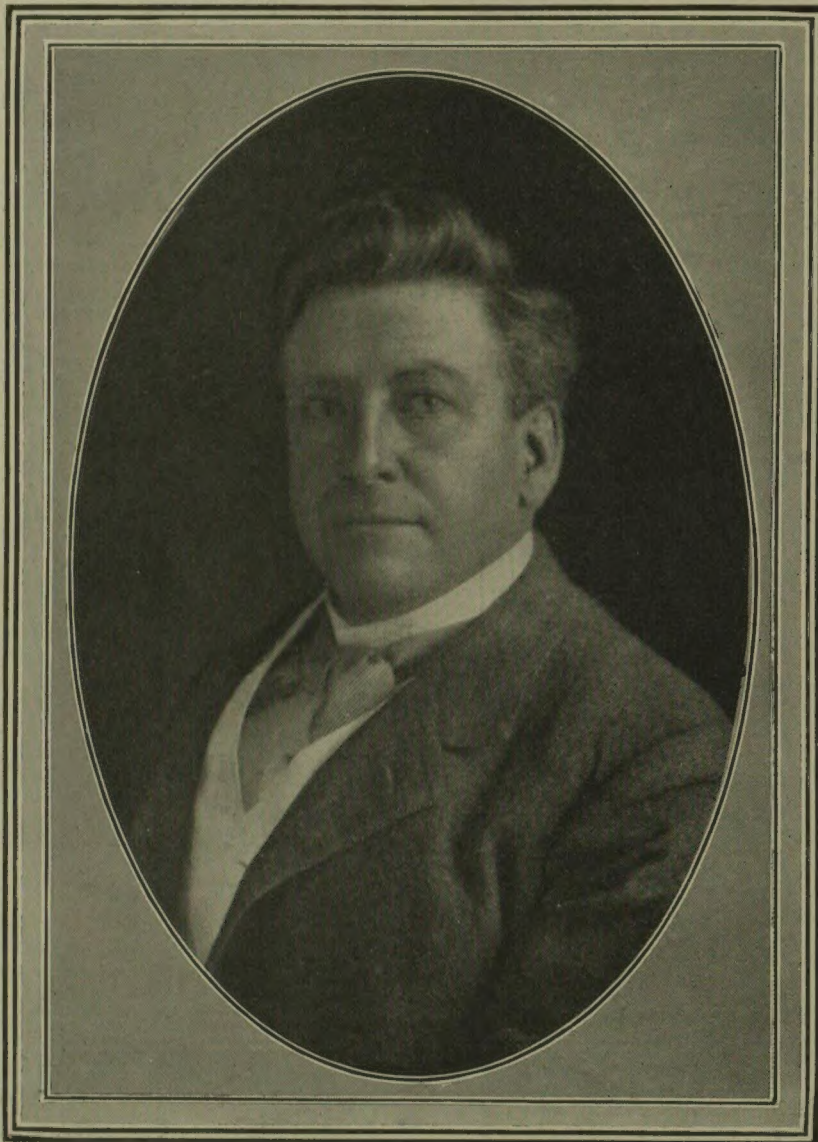


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

ORIGINATOR OF A GREAT PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME:

MR. W. H. LEVER, M.P.

Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., head of the great firm of soap-makers, Messrs. Lever Brothers, of Port Sunlight, has just inaugurated a great scheme of profit-sharing with his employees. Partnership certificates are to be issued to the amount of £500,000, and the number eligible to receive them at the first distribution will be over eleven hundred. The value of each certificate is proportionate to the wages earned by the holder.

(FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE ARTICLE ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

should remind us of millionaires. It is not merely that the law will forbid us to say that the Cretans are liars; the law will forbid us to mention the island of Crete. We are not merely forbidden to say that the Scotch cannot understand a joke. We are forbidden even to make any joke for the Scotch to understand.

That seems the logical sequel of the first principle of this affair; the protection of one particular play from any skit, fierce or friendly, patriotic or anti-patriotic, which may be made upon it. We now advance cautiously to the second stage of the illogical. Emperors and pontiffs, we have said, do not surround even their public dignity with this sweeping and prospective defence. But this is not a public thing at all. It is one particular play, written by one particular private man on his own responsibility, possibly for fun, very

WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.



Photo. Sport and General.
TOBOGGANING ON PARLIAMENT HILL.



Photo. L.N.A.
A "PREHISTORIC MONSTER" AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
AFTER THE SNOW-FALL.



Photo. Sport and General.
SKI-ING ON PARLIAMENT HILL.

WHY GO TO SWITZERLAND?—WINTER SPORTS IN LONDON, AND A "PREHISTORIC MONSTER" IN A COAT OF SNOW.



IN MEMORY OF THE BIRDS WHICH SAVED
HASLACH FROM SNAKES: THE "STORK
FATHER" ON STORK DAY.

Tradition has it that once upon a time Haslach suffered under a plague of snakes, and that storks, appearing in the nick of time, rid the place of the pests. Consequently, every year on February 22, Stork Day is celebrated. The "stork father," "drives" gaily dressed children from house to house.



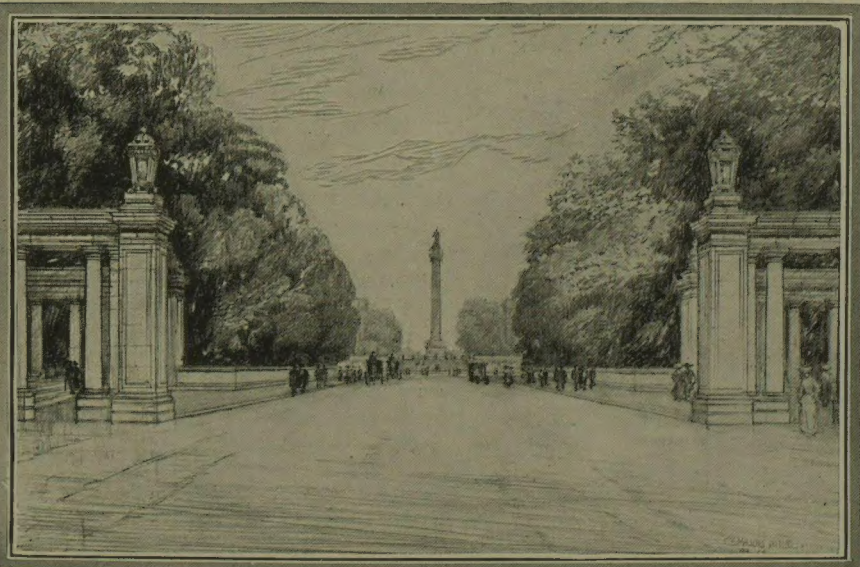
Photo. L.N.A.
A MARQUESS'S DAUGHTER AS OFFICER OF THE NURSES'
YEOMANRY CORPS: LADY ERNESTINE HUNT.

Lady Ernestine Hunt, a daughter of the Marquess of Aylesbury, is much interested in the Nurses' Yeomanry Corps, and will be one of the officers who lead the ride of the corps through the West End, which is fixed to take place to-day. She has seen the practical side of nursing at the military bases in Egypt and South Africa. It is hoped that, at full strength, the corps will number 3000 unmounted nurses and 1000 mounted nurses. Recruiting is now going on.

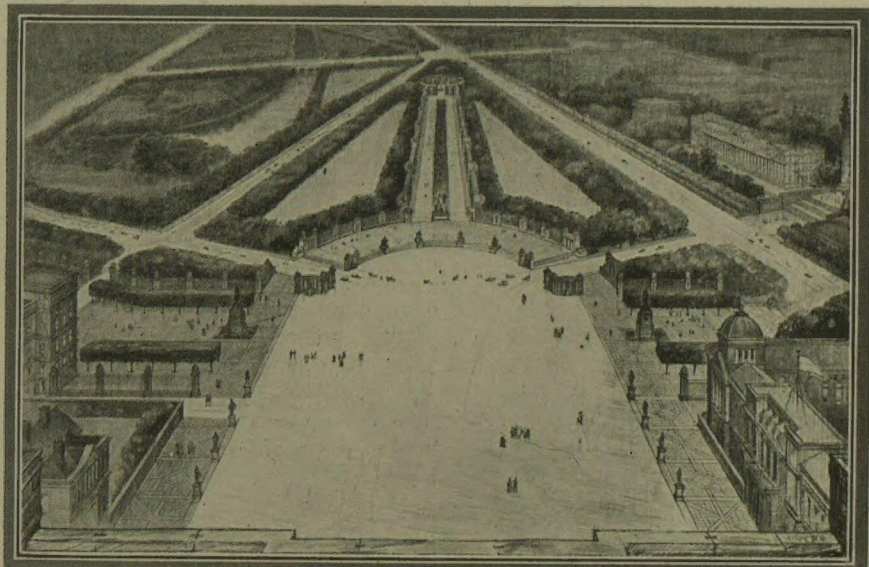


A STATUE THAT MUST NOT BE EXHIBITED
PUBLICLY IN RUSSIA: M. KUFFERLE'S
"CHRIST AND TOLSTOY."

The statue bears the title, "Thou alone hast understood Me." The public exhibition of the work has been forbidden, and, in addition, no Russian newspaper must refer to it or publish a photograph of it. The sculptor is an Italian resident of St. Petersburg, and a great admirer of Tolstoy.



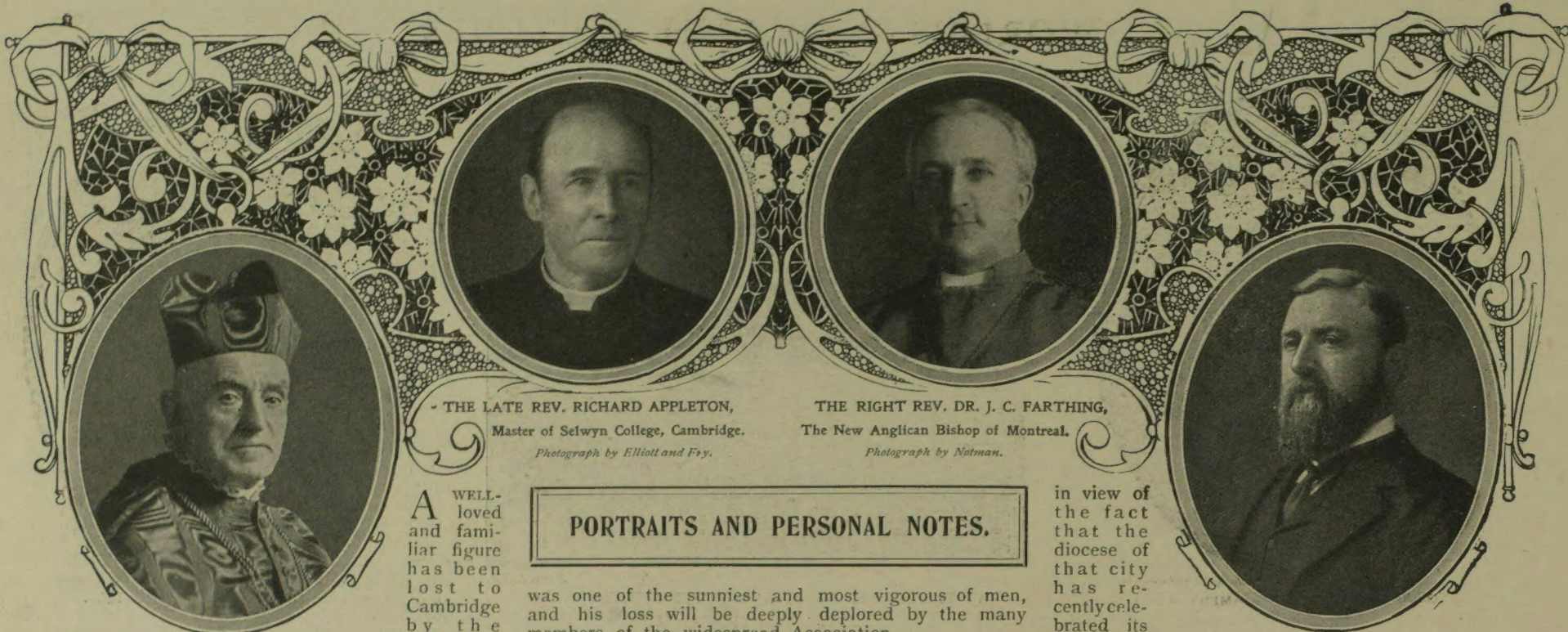
THE DUKE OF YORK'S STEPS, AS THEY WOULD BE IF THE PROPOSED
ALTERATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT.



THE HORSE GUARDS' PARADE, AS IT WOULD BE IF THE PROPOSED
ALTERATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT.

THE HORSE GUARDS' PARADE AS A WALHALLA FOR BRITISH MILITARY HEROES: THE SUGGESTED GATHERING TOGETHER OF LONDON'S MILITARY STATUES.

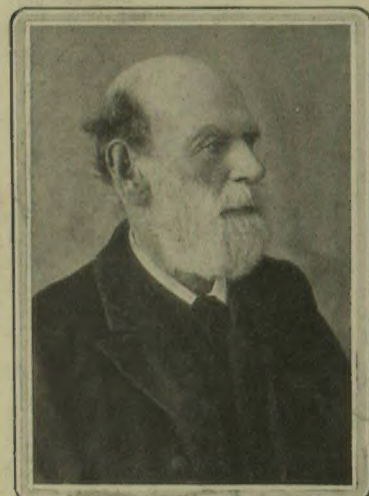
It is suggested by Mr. Speaight that London's statues of military heroes, now scattered about the Metropolis, should be collected, and placed in the Horse Guards' Parade, which would be specially adapted for the purpose, thus leaving Trafalgar Square to be the Walhalla of the Naval heroes. "This improvement," says its originator, "would endow London with an ornament of much magnificence. It would compare favourably with the Piazza del Popolo in Rome, the Siegesallee of Berlin, or one might even say the world-famous Place de la Concorde in Paris."



THE LATE CARDINAL SANCHA,
Primate of Spain and Archbishop of Toledo.

of Selwyn. He was born at Liverpool in 1849, and went to school at Christ's Hospital, with which foundation he was always closely associated, becoming a Governor in 1878. He was in residence at Trinity over twenty years, holding in succession the offices of Lecturer, Junior and Senior Dean, and Tutor. In 1894 he became Vicar of St. George's, Camberwell, where he stayed for nine years, and after three years as Vicar of Ware, he was appointed to the Mastership of Selwyn in 1907.

Mr. Albert Midlane was one of those prolific authors who attain fame by a single gleam of genius. Of the hundreds of hymns which he wrote, only one has become celebrated, that beginning—



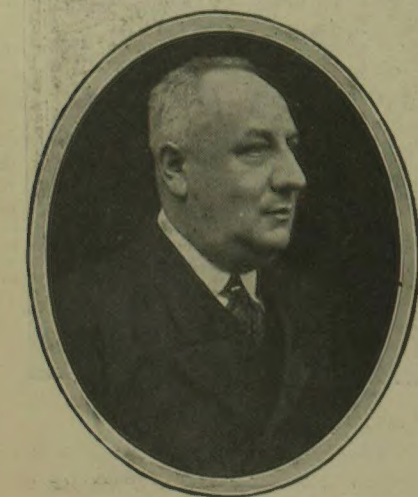
THE LATE MR. ALBERT MIDLANE,
Author of "There's a Friend for Little Children."

There's a Friend for
little children
Above the bright
blue sky.

This hymn appeared in 1859, and is now sung all over the world, having been translated into about a dozen languages. Mr. Midlane was a man, not only of one hymn, but also of one town, for he was born and lived all his life at Newport (I. W.) He was an ironmonger by trade, and an enthusiastic Sunday School teacher.

Early death seems especially sad in the case of those who are born to great possessions. Such an instance is that of the late Mr. William Edmund ffarington, of Worden Hall, Leyland, Lancashire, who has just died of pneumonia at the age of twenty-two. The ffaringtons are an old family, who own large estates in the district, which Mr. ffarington would have inherited, thereby becoming one of the richest men in the country. Still sadder is the fact that he was married only last June, to the Hon. Margaret Phyllis Blake, daughter of Lord Wallscourt.

By the sudden death of Mr. John Henry Putterill, the Young Men's Christian Association has suffered an incalculable loss. He had been their General Secretary since 1894, and previously for five years Financial Secretary at the Aldersgate Street branch, until the three London



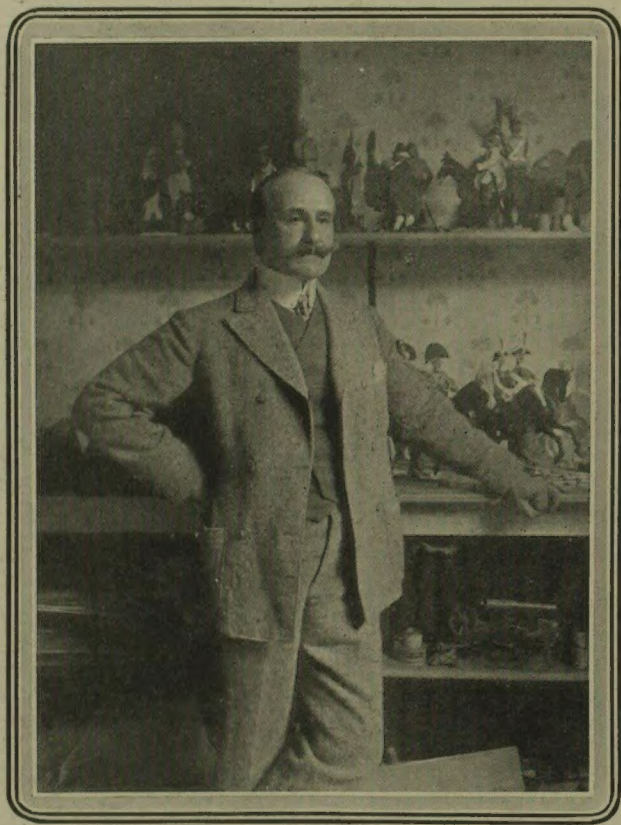
THE LATE MR. J. H. PUTTERILL,
General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

associations were united under one committee in 1894. At the time of his death he was actively promoting the erection of a fine new building in Tottenham Court Road as a memorial to the late Sir George Williams. Mr. Putterill, who was only fifty-three,

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

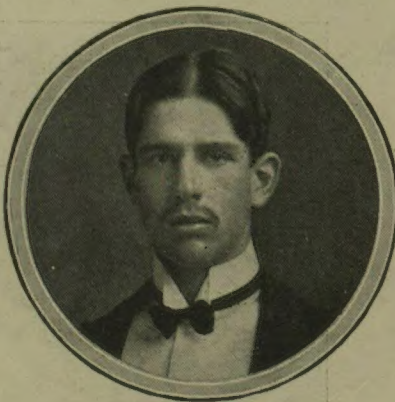
was one of the sunniest and most vigorous of men, and his loss will be deeply deplored by the many members of the widespread Association.

Pseudonyms often become famous while the real names of their owners remain obscure. All the artistic world had heard of Caran d'Ache, the French carica-

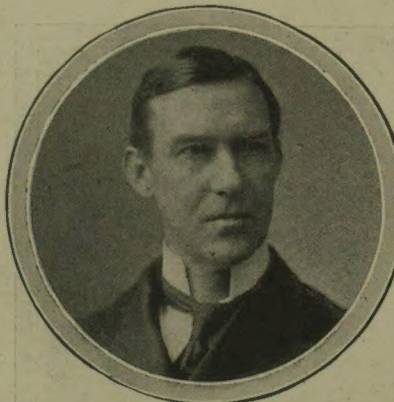


THE LATE M. EMMANUEL POIRÉ ("CARAN D'ACHE"),
The Famous Parisian Caricaturist.

turist, who has lately died, though to most the name of Emmanuel Poiré was unfamiliar. His pen-name, or, rather, pencil-name, was taken from the Russian word for "pencil"—*carandash*, and it recalls the fact that, though a Frenchman by parentage, he was born at Moscow, and lived in Russia till he was twenty. Of late years his vogue had declined, and he had recourse to carving animals and figures in wood as a novelty.



THE LATE MR. W. E. FFARINGTON,
Heir to large Estates in Lancashire.



MR. CHARLES SCOTT DICKSON, M.P., K.C.,
The New Unionist Member for Central Glasgow.

Mr. Charles Scott Dickson, whose victory at Glasgow brings the Unionist bye-election gains up to ten, was born at Glasgow in 1850, and called to the Scottish Bar in 1877. Acquiring a large practice, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1896, and in 1903 was promoted to be Lord Advocate. In 1900 he was elected for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, but was defeated by Mr. J. W. Cleland at the General Election three years ago. He is a K.C. and a Privy Councillor.

Much interest attaches to our portrait of the Right Rev. Dr. Farthing, the new Anglican Bishop of Montreal,

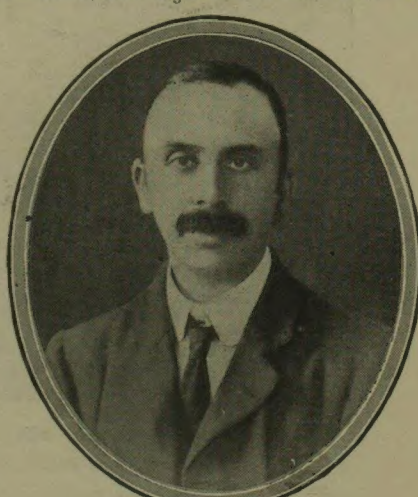
in view of the fact that the diocese of that city has recently celebrated its jubilee, the first session of the Anglican Synod there having been held in 1859. Dr. Farthing, after leaving Cambridge, was ordained deacon in 1885, becoming in the same year incumbent of Durham, Ontario. He was subsequently Rector of Woodstock, and became Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, Ontario, in 1904.

Many London Catholics and others who witnessed the ceremonies at the Eucharistic Congress last year in Westminster Cathedral will recollect his Eminence Cardinal Sancha, the venerable prelate who represented Spain on that occasion. Ciriaco Maria Sancha y Hervás, Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, whose death has recently occurred at Toledo, was born at Quintana del Pidio in 1838. He became a Bishop in 1875, and was created a Cardinal nineteen years later.

Admiral Sir Charles George Fane, who died a few days ago at his seat in Aberdeenshire, at the age of seventy-two, entered the Navy in 1851, and saw active service soon afterwards, serving as a midshipman in the Black Sea during the Crimean War. He attained to flag rank in 1890, and succeeded Sir John Fisher as Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard in 1892. He excelled as an organiser, and invented a signalling apparatus which was in use until the advent of wireless telegraphy.

Mr. James Falconer, who has been returned as a Liberal for Forfarshire, in the place of Mr. John Sinclair (elevated to the Peerage), is a native of the county, and has taken a prominent part in local politics. He is head partner in an Edinburgh firm of solicitors—Messrs. Gordon, Falconer, and Fairweather; also hon. secretary of the Scottish Liberal Association, and Chairman of the Scottish Reform Club.

The vanishing trick has become so popular lately, for various purposes, that it was difficult to know at first whether to be alarmed or amused at the reports of the disappearance on Dartmoor of Mr. Harford Green, a prominent citizen of Bishops Stortford, and a Justice of the Peace for Hertfordshire. Unfortunately, a serious aspect was given to the case by the fact that he had been suffering from ill-health, caused by over-strain. Dartmoor is an easy place to get lost in at this time of year, and in any case much sympathy is due both to Mr. Green and his friends.



MR. HARFORD GREEN, J.P.,
Lost on Dartmoor.

BESIEGING A CASTLE THE SUN COULD DESTROY IN A FEW HOURS.

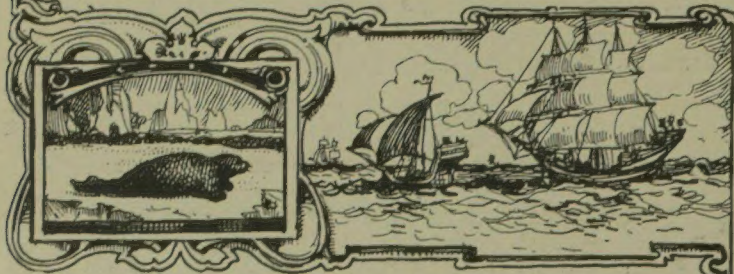
DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY OUR CORRESPONDENT IN MONTREAL.



CANADA'S GREAT WINTER FESTIVAL: TWO THOUSAND SNOW-SHOERS ATTACKING THE ICE PALACE AT MONTREAL.

For ten years Canada was without a winter carnival. This year the affair has been revived at Montreal with much success. A feature was the storming of the great ice palace by snow-shoers, who discharged fireworks (Roman candles and so forth) over the outer walls into the palace, those inside returning the fire in the same way. The palace itself was a most imposing affair: two hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet of ice went to the building of it, and it had a wall two hundred feet in length.

NEWFOUNDLAND, THE ISLAND COLONY: AN ACCOUNT OF THE WOOD-PULP INDUSTRY.



THE present age has been aptly termed the age of paper; and the pen, which, according to the proverb, is mightier than the sword, would be of little account without the assistance of its ally, the sheet of paper by which its battles are won. An eminent Austrian statistician has recently estimated the world's consumption of paper at about eight million tons per annum. Now the man in the street, if asked what paper is made of, would, in nine cases out of ten, reply without hesitation—"Rags." As usual, he would be wrong: not a tenth of the paper used at the present day is made of rags, and the raw material of the vast mass of paper is wood. The paper-mill, in consequence, is eating away the primeval forests of the world at the rate of hundreds of acres per day, and already, although the process has been going on for barely thirty years, the demand is pressing on the supply, and many of the older countries have had to turn to the new ones in order to secure the material on which the power of the "Fourth Estate" is based. In the United States, the exhaustion of the supply of wood available for conversion into paper is within measurable distance; in Canada, to which country the paper-mills of the Western continent next turned for their supplies, the pulp-wood forests are all marked down, and but for the provisions wisely made by the Government for their conservation and replanting, the end would only be a little more distant than in the States. Consequently, all the silent places of the world are being explored by the pioneers of this enormous



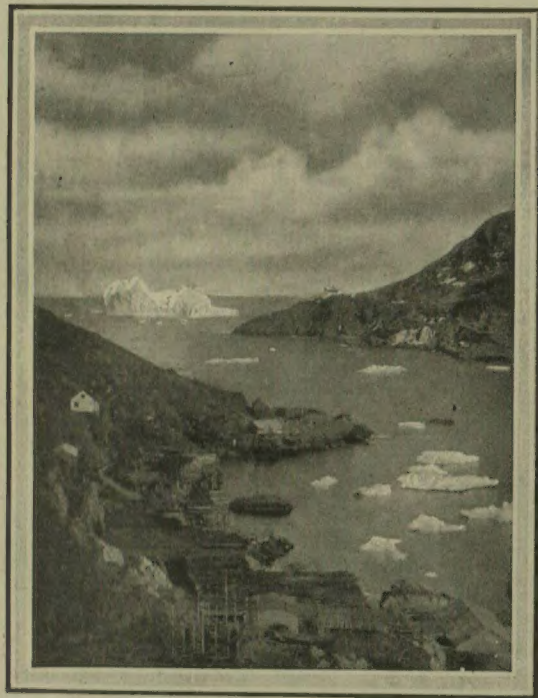
OUR OLDEST COLONY:
SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT'S EXPEDITION
TO NEWFOUNDLAND, 1583.

In 1578 Gilbert obtained from Elizabeth a charter for discovery, to plant a colony in Newfoundland, and to be Governor. Many difficulties beset his path, and it was not until August 5, 1583, that, in the Queen's name, he took possession of the harbour of St. John's, and two hundred leagues every way for himself, his heirs and assigns for ever.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

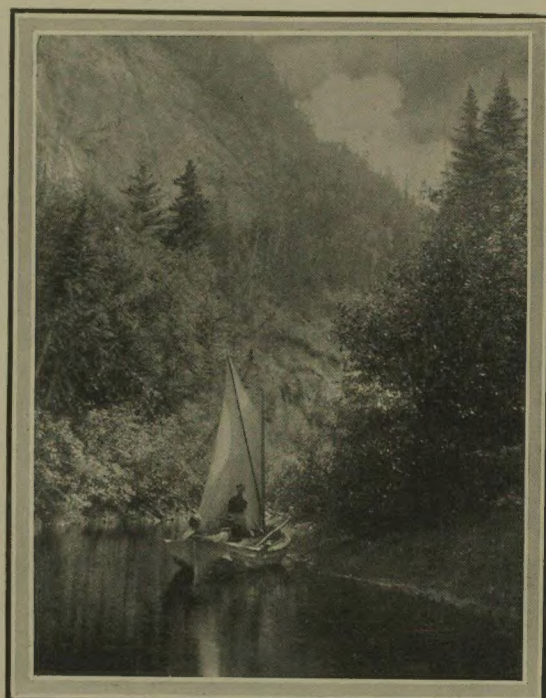
years' growth they are ready for the pulp-mill. They are cut down, their bark is removed, and they are transported to the nearest river, to be floated down to the mill itself. Now two kinds of wood pulp are manufactured, called respectively "mechanical" and "chemical" pulps. The world's production of these two kinds of pulp is very nearly equally divided—about 4,000,000 tons of each. But whereas the 4,000,000 tons of mechanical pulp requires for its production only about 4,500,000 tons of trimmed wood, the 4,000,000 tons of chemical pulp requires at least 8,000,000 tons of clean wood. The reason of this difference is that mechanical pulp is simply raw wood ground to a pulp by powerful grind-stones, whereas for the manufacture of chemical pulp the wood has to undergo a complicated chemical treatment, which involves the loss of half its substance. The ordinary daily newspaper is composed of about 80 per cent. of the cheaper or mechanical pulp and only 20 per cent. of the more costly chemical pulp. The fibres of the latter being far finer and stronger than those of the mechanical, the bulk of the production of chemical pulp goes to the manufacture of the finer and more valuable grades of paper. The world's Press, then, depends for its very life on the maintenance of the supply of wood pulp, but not so much on chemical wood pulp as on the supply of mechanical pulp. So far as the more fibrous and finer chemical pulp is concerned there is little doubt that if a serious shortage in the supply were to occur, other fibres could be introduced, which would take its place without a very serious increase in price. Several such fibres are proposed and fresh attempts made to develop them every year, but so far economic conditions have prevented successful competition with wood pulp. On the other hand, no substitute has ever been proposed for mechanical pulp, and it is safe to prophesy that no substitute will ever be found which will furnish the daily Press with so cheap and useful a paper as mechanical wood pulp does at the present day. Lastly, of equal importance to the presence of vast forests of the right kind of wood is the presence of cheap sources of power, if the manufacture of mechanical pulp is to be carried out with profit. It has already been noted that a river is necessary for conveying the timber to the mill at which it is to be worked up; it is now to be pointed out that a river or watercourse is also necessary for the development of the power consumed by the grinding-machines.

which would render them independent of the occasional "squeeze" administered by the Scandinavian pulp-producer, obtained control of huge tracts of Newfoundland forest, and have recently completed a mill which shall produce not only the pulp but also the paper used in their business. By this measure of "Colonial preference" they have undoubtedly done well not only for themselves but also for Newfoundland, for, following rapidly on Harmsworths' lead, the great British firm of paper-makers, Messrs. Albert E. Reed and Co., also established themselves in the colony, in order to draw the supplies of pulp necessary for running their paper-mills in this country. We have now to chronicle the establishment of a third great industrial concern which is destined to continue the development of the natural resources of Newfoundland. The British Pulp Company of Newfoundland has recently been formed to acquire a site on the shores of Hawke Bay, at the mouth of the Torrent River, in the north of the colony. It has control of over 235 square miles of forest land so far as the timber-felling rights are concerned, and has leased the water powers of the Torrent River. This company has wisely decided to confine its operations to the manufacture of mechanical pulp only. Sufficient has been said above to show that mechanical pulp in its relation to the daily newspaper holds a unique and unassailable position. Its manufacture involves no intricate chemical operations depending on the cost of imported chemicals, skilled labour, etc., but requires merely a plentiful supply of



ENTRANCE TO ST. JOHN'S HARBOUR: "THE NARROWS."

industry, who are eagerly competing for the right to hew their way into the heart of forests hitherto ignored or regarded as too inaccessible to the modern demon of industrial enterprise. A pulp-wood concession is as valuable and is more keenly sought after than a gold-mine, and this fact is as clearly recognised by the granters as by the seekers. Canada and Scandinavia, at present the two great wood-producing countries of the world, are closed preserves, and in pushing further afield, the pulp-prospectors have re-discovered a country which lies considerably nearer at hand than either the States or Canada—named very appropriately in this case, Newfoundland. But before dealing with the reasons why Newfoundland should thus appear before the world as one of its great productive States, it will be well to explain as concisely as possible what wood pulp is. In the first place, it might be asked why all the search for new sources of supply is confined to Northern countries, when the enormous virgin forests of the Tropics remain untouched. The answer to this touches on botany. There are two great orders of trees producing respectively the soft woods and the hard woods. The soft woods—conifers, or needle-leaved trees—are the only ones which can be converted profitably and efficiently into good paper; they grow straight, and thus are easily cleaned, and yield fibres of quality far superior to those of the hard woods. Thus it has come to pass that the term "pulp-wood" has become synonymous with coniferous wood, and for all practical purposes these woods may be regarded as confined to the colder countries of the world. When the trees have attained about forty



ON THE HUMBER RIVER: A QUIET NOOK.

wood and a plentiful store of power united at a spot which is convenient for the delivery of the wood from the forest and the loading of the product on sea-going vessels. Further, the production of mechanical pulp shows a yield of finished product amounting to over 80 per cent of the raw material handled at the mill. Thus it is easily conceivable that a far greater profit, in comparison with the capital outlay involved, is likely to be made in the manufacture of mechanical pulp than in that of chemical pulp or finished paper, in spite of the comparatively low value of the pulp itself. Mechanical pulp is sold in this country at prices ranging between £4 10s. and £5 per ton of dry weight, but owing to various causes it frequently takes a jump up to as high as £6 per ton; this is, in fact, the reason why the tendency is for large consumers to endeavour to control their own supplies. In this connection it is of interest to note that the British Pulp Company is supported by the great combine, the Wall Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., who have secured an option on the whole production for a period of years. The auditors of the new company are Messrs. R. F. Miller and Co., of 16, Kennedy Street, Manchester, a well-known firm who have been connected for many years with the highly successful Kellner Partington Paper Pulp Company, of Barrow-in-Furness. The presence of this eminent firm of auditors on the staff of the British Pulp Company of Newfoundland is in itself evidence of the soundness of the investment and its freedom from the incubus so common in modern company flotation—over-capitalisation.

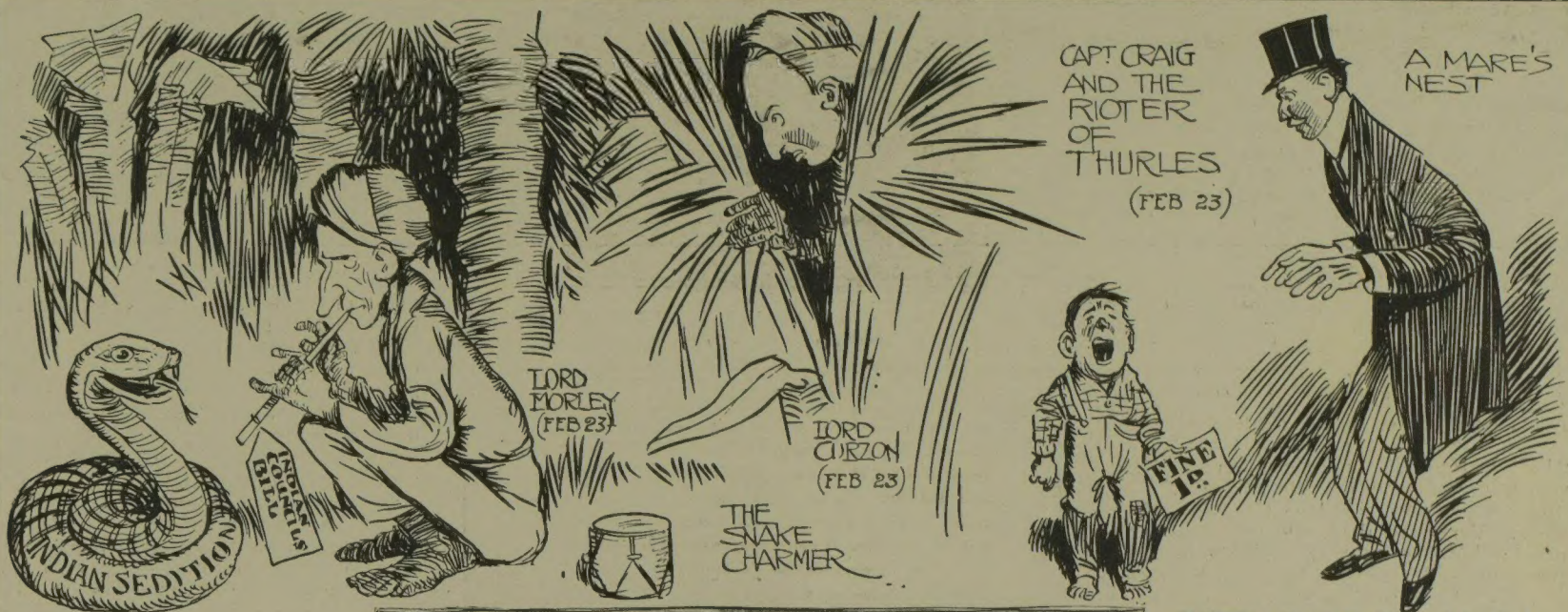


THE CAPITAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND: ST. JOHN'S—A PANORAMIC VIEW FROM SIGNAL HILL.

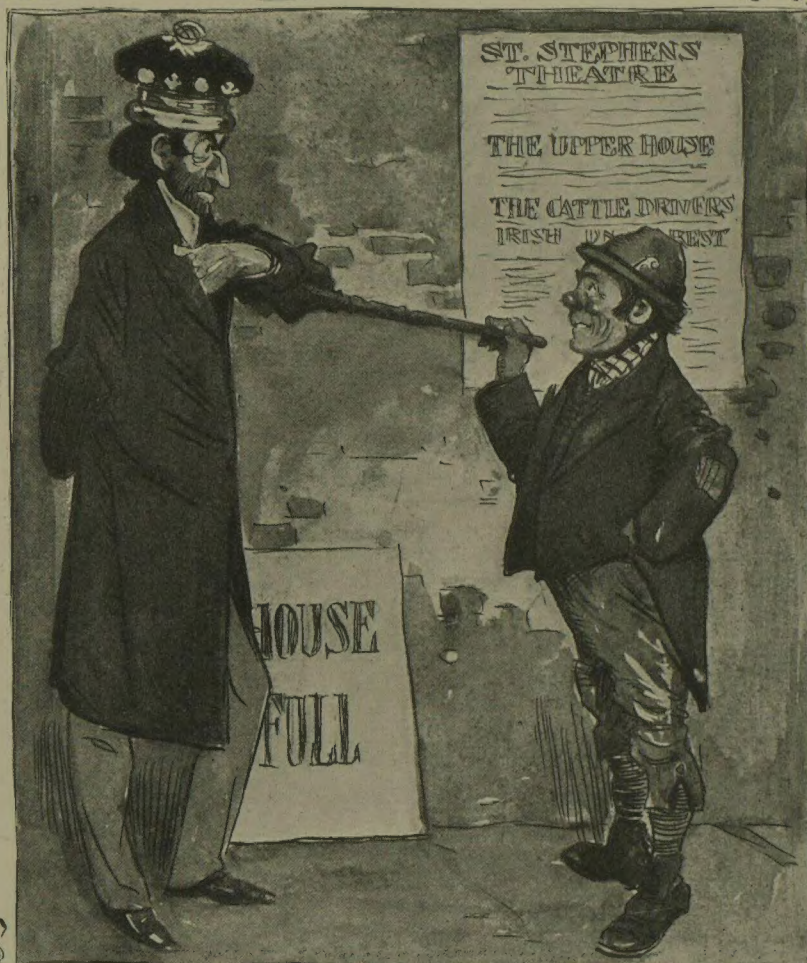
Now Newfoundland is a land of forests and rivers, and its vast resources, hitherto little dreamt of, are about to be developed in such a way as to change what was formerly a waste, inhabited only on its coast fringe by a few fishermen, into a rich and prosperous unit of the Empire. Already, a few years ago, the enterprising firm of Harmsworths, anxious to secure for their vast series of cheap publications a source of raw material

POLITICAL FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME.

SKETCHES BY DAVID WILSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.



THE HON. CLAUDE HAY LECTURES ON THE ALIEN IMMIGRANT (FEB 25)

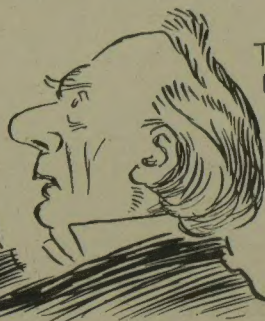


IRISH COMEDIAN TO LORDLY TRAGEDIAN. 'WONDERFUL HOW WE CONTINUE TO DRAW AFTER ALL THESE YEARS'

THE [HAPPY] DISPATCH BOX (FEB 23)



THE SUFFRAGETTES HAVE ENDEAVOURED TO REACH MR ASQUITH BY POST. FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS AWAITED

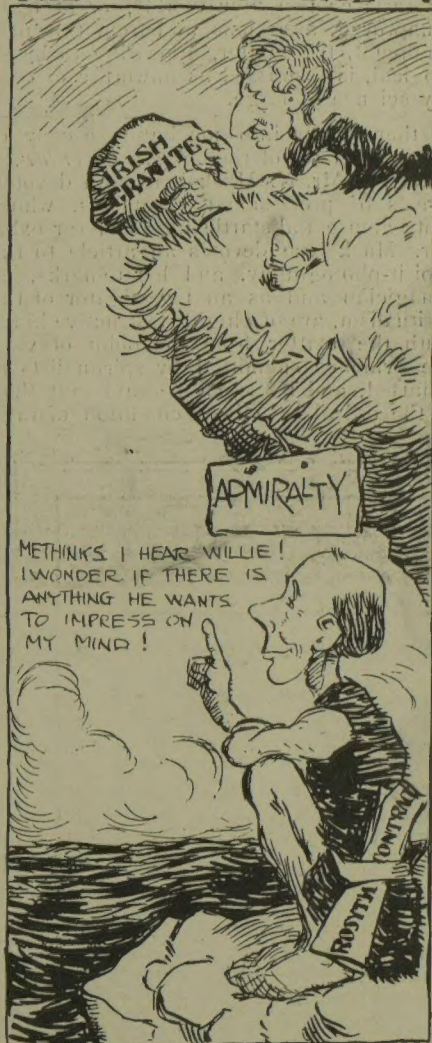


A CROSS FIRE



QUESTIONS BY CAPT CRAIG AS TO A SERIOUS RIOT AT THURLES ELICITED THE FACT THAT AS A RESULT OF THE SAID "RIOT" ONE SMALL BOY HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND FINED ONE PENNY.

THE STONE AGE :



MR WILLIE REDMOND HAS BEEN PERSISTENT IN QUESTIONING MR MCKENNA ON THE SUBJECT OF NORWEGIAN GRANITE BEING USED AT ROSYTH (FEB 22)

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



THE EARLY DAYS OF ELECTRICITY IN ENGLAND: GILBERT OF COLCHESTER EXPERIMENTING BEFORE QUEEN ELIZABETH.



Photo. Elliott & Fry.
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LI,
SIR HOWARD GRUBB, F.R.S.,
Astronomical Instrument Maker.

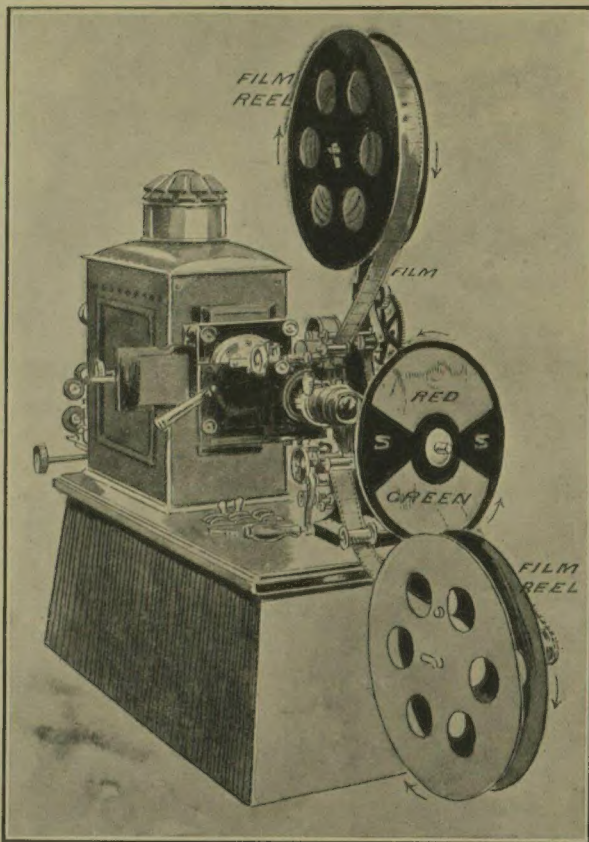
SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

"SPIRIT" PHOTOGRAPHS.

OF late days there has been a revival of the topic of "spirit photographs," which, of course, are alleged by spiritualists of a certain type to represent and reproduce the forms of departed persons. Very naturally, not only the world of sensible people, but also that of scientific men, including expert photographers, has looked askance on the pretensions of spiritualists who have produced such photographs. The obvious difficulty of reproducing on a photographic plate what may be regarded as utterly ethereal manifestations, assuming that spirits are capable of revisiting this orb, was explained on the other and equally hypothetical assumption that spirits could materialise themselves, and so serve to give off light-waves, without which no photographic reproduction is possible. Primarily, therefore, the whole case for the reality of spirit-photography rests on two unjustifiable, or at least two utterly unproved, assertions, and from this preliminary standpoint, the matter, appearing to be so obviously illogical, is dismissed as unworthy of consideration by science at large.

Recently there came into my hands a copy of the thirty-third number of the *Magic Circular*, a periodical edited by Mr. N. Maskelyne, and devoted to the interests of professional magicians, whose entertainments amuse and startle us as clever exhibitions. Mr. Maskelyne devotes an article to the subject of spirit-photography, and his remarks, as an expert magician and as an investigator of the claims of spiritualism, are of a highly instructive kind. He deals with the matter from the point of view in which the evidence submitted by spiritualists is closely scrutinised, and it cannot be said that they come out of the ordeal save in a condition of rags

"ANIMATED SCENES AND MOVING OBJECTS BIOSCOPED IN THE ACTUAL TINTS OF NATURE": KINEMACOLOR—THE NEW LIVING PICTURES AT THE PALACE THEATRE.



THE URBAN BIOSCOPE, SHOWING THE RED AND GREEN FILTER THROUGH WHICH THE IMAGES ON THE SPECIAL FILMS ARE PROJECTED ON TO THE SCREEN.

"The films are taken by an ordinary Urban Bioscope Camera, fitted with a prismatic screen, or colour filter. This screen, or filter, divides all the colours of the spectrum into two groups—one ranging through white and yellow, then orange and scarlet, to the darkest reds, the other, through white and yellow again—to green, blue-green, blue, violet, and indigo, to black."

and tatters. He tells us of one exhibition of spirit-photographs

which was actually given in the vestry of his church by a clergyman since deceased. Spirits and angels were illustrated in the reproductions, the figures of the angels being especially noted as absurd and ludicrous in the extreme. Another exhibition, given by a different person, was criticised by a photographic expert. That the photographs were fraudulent was boldly stated. Some of the prints were left untrimmed, and showed proofs of double and treble exposures of the negatives from which they were printed. By two exposures—a very common photographic trick—you get the so-called unadorned spirit of a dead person beside a living sitter; by a third exposure you get a halo added to the spirit form. In some cases the halo did not fit. The spirit and the

Mr. Stead's assertion regarding the impossibility of a photograph having existed, and that nobody knew of Botha's existence in England, may be judged from the foregoing details, and also from the fact that as Piet Botha was one of the first Boer Commandants slain in the war, his name and identity were made familiar to the whole world.



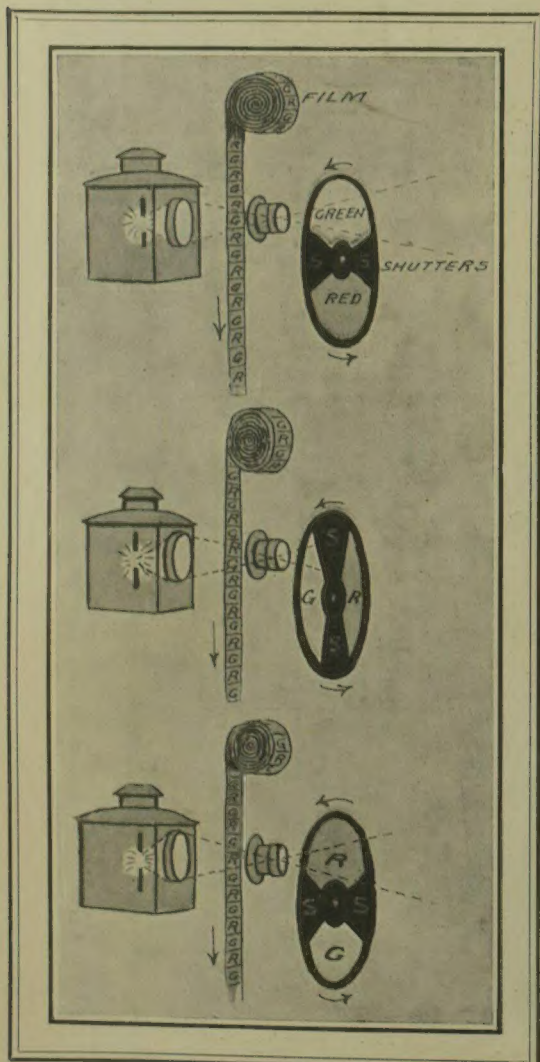
MR. G. ALBERT SMITH, F.R.S.,
Inventor of the process which makes it possible to reproduce animated scenes in natural colours.

I have often urged the extreme importance of every statement made regarding occult matters, from dreams and apparitions to spirit-photographs, being thoroughly tested by the rules of ordinary and expert evidence. Few of us have the opportunity to undertake such a task, but when it has been accomplished the result is invariably the same. There is a bursting of the bubble, and relegation of the marvellous to the domain either of the explained commonplace or to that of fraud. — ANDREW WILSON.

"aura" were not "in register," and the spirit-form was not adjusted perfectly to the space left for it when the drapery (obviously stiff or starched tarlatan) was arranged. Again, the halo was by no means ethereal, filmy, or gauzy. Its outlines were "as hard and definite as the edge of a newspaper." As Mr. Maskelyne observes, this bad workmanship, obvious to the eye of a photographer, "gave away the whole show." In one case, in which the spirit of Cecil Rhodes was photographically represented, the pronounced indentation in the centre of the chin, a characteristic feature, was not present, although the photographer exclaimed, while the photograph was appearing on the plate, that the figure had "a dimple on the chin." As he was believed to be unaware of the identity of the spirit the remark was significant; more so when, in the developed picture, the chin showed no indentation whatever!

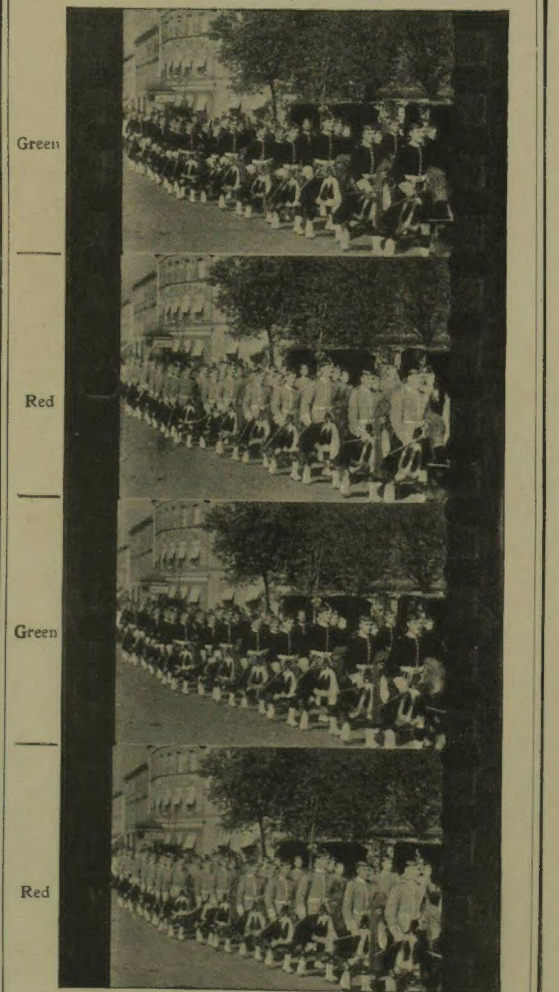
With Mr. Stead, who appears to be acutely affected by a number of occult beliefs, Mr. Maskelyne deals very effectively. One of a series of spirit-photographs was claimed by Mr. Stead to be that of Piet Botha, a Boer Commandant killed in the war. It was alleged that no one had had access to a real portrait of Piet Botha, Mr. Stead saying that "no one in England, so far as I have been able to ascertain, knew that any Piet Botha ever existed." Critically regarded, Mr. Stead's spirit-photograph was obviously a reproduction, not a direct photograph. Mr. Maskelyne states that Botha was killed at the siege of Kimberley on Oct. 24, 1899. Four days later, news of his death arrived in England, and on Oct. 28 the *Daily Graphic* published a portrait of the deceased. The value of

Photo. Elliott & Fry.
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LII,
DR. J. T. BOTTOMLEY, F.R.S.,
The Well-known Electrical Engineer.



THE GREEN AND RED FILTER THROUGH WHICH THE IMAGES ON THE SPECIAL FILMS ARE PROJECTED ON TO THE SCREEN—IN VARIOUS POSITIONS.

"The resultant film (taken by the camera fitted with the filter) . . . though to all appearances an ordinary monochrome, or black and white production, becomes sensic again to the colour filter when run through the projector and shown upon the sheet."



FILMS MADE WITH THE CAMERA FITTED WITH THE FILTER: TWO DIVISIONS THROUGH THE GREEN SECTION, TWO THROUGH THE RED.

The special film used is the invention of Mr. Smith, and is sensitive to all spectrum colours. The inventor was helped by what is known as "persistence of vision." So, although the image is projected in green rays and red alternately, the eye has not time to mark the change, but imagines the two pictures to be super-imposed.

A FURNITURE-REMOVAL AFTER FORTY CENTURIES.



THE Italian Egyptologist, M. Schiapparelli, in the course of recent excavations in the Valley of the Queens, discovered intact the tomb of the engineer Kha, architect of the mighty buildings at Thebes, and of his wife, Mirit. The tomb contained two huge sarcophagi, with a mummy in each, and also a large number of objects of domestic use, buried, according to Egyptian custom, with the dead, and including furniture, utensils, tools, clothes, boxes of linen, jewels, etc. The contents of the tomb have been placed in the Museum of Turin, arranged as they were found, and they form an interesting reconstruction of the private life of the ancient Egyptians. From an inscription on a papyrus, over sixteen yards long, found in the tomb, it appeared that husband and wife had died within a few days of each other and were buried together. Among the most interesting objects in the tomb were the numerous boxes containing the wardrobe and articles of toilette of the young wife. Mirit had carried with her to the grave a dozen boxes, half of which, lacquered in white, probably belonged to the furniture of the bridal chamber. Some contained clothing, of the finest material, carefully folded; others had in them combs, powder-boxes, vases, and other nick-nacks. The whole collection told of civilised luxury as well as of conjugal devotion.



THE HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF THE ARCHITECT OF THEBES: CARRYING OBJECTS OF DOMESTIC USE FROM THE TOMB OF KHA AND HIS WIFE MIRIT.



ART NOTES.

THE International Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers have gathered together a very remarkable collection of pictures under a title that puts one of the society's presidents and its own pride of principle considerably out of countenance. Whistler certainly

could never have conciliated a public supposed to prefer a pretty person painted by a dauber to a plain person painted by a master, by labelling this collection "Fair Women." But, having done so much, the society has followed its own bent and included any canvas making a pretence to a feminine character so long as it was considered to have artistic interest. Thus, a portrait by Monticelli of his mother, a homely and aged lady, to whose countenance even the miraculous brush of her son could give no grace, is not truly and accurately described by the posters on the outward walls of the gallery in Regent Street. Nor will it be generally admitted that the pictures by certain somewhat obscure Englishmen who have carefully garnered the least attractive traits of the music-hall portraiture of Paris are in any wise fair. Even Manet and Renoir and Beshard may set us wondering, but the Manet, at any rate, has the quality of greatness, if not of comeliness.

Some pictures there are that have been brought to the New Gallery for the sake of their subjects. Winterhalter is not a painter one would expect to find at close quarters with Signor Mancini or Mr. Augustus John; but he painted the Empress Eugénie, and she keeps state—the middle-class and dull state that Winterhalter never failed to bestow upon his sitters—in one of the principal places in the North Room.

Very different is the queenliness of Mr. Sargent's "Duchess of Sutherland," a picture full of presence and attraction, but seen, on re-acquaintance, to belong to Mr. Sargent's secondary manner. It has no vital interest and no spontaneity, and it is doubtful if a painter of parts has the right to fall so far away from standards of greatness of which he is known to be capable. Mr. Sargent's sitter stands in a garden, and her shoulder is bare against a leafy background; in another room Monticelli's brush has gloried in the same theme, and his picture makes it an offence for any true painter to approach the subject with a laggard and unspeculative eye.



MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT, WHO IS TO BE MR. LEWIS WALLER'S LEADING LADY IN "1801," A PLAY TO BE PRODUCED LATER.



MR. HENRY JAMES.

Whose play, "The High Bid," has been produced at the Afternoon Theatre (His Majesty's).

In the West Room Whistler's "The Gold Girl" looks at its best; but it is a weariness to find her still skipping. Whistler's art was hushed and silent, and though Miss Connie Gilchrist



"WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS" IN AMERICA: MISS MAUDE ADAMS, WHO IS PLAYING MAGGIE SHAND.

performs but listlessly with her rope, she does it all against the genius of her painter. Even the International Society seems to feel that there is something mistaken in the canvas, otherwise they would hardly, in the ardour of their enthusiasm, have given the place of honour on the wall on which "The Gold Girl" hangs to Thomas Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Both these masters are finely represented, but Gainsborough's "Mrs. Elliott" and "Lady Charles," lent by the Duke of Portland and Mr. Edmund Davis, seem to wear most bravely the colours of eighteenth-century genius. Little else here has the vitality of Mrs. Elliott's eye, although on the same wall we find Boldini's animated "Lady Colin Campbell," a Goya, and a Lenbach. There is an unusual animation, too, in Watts's study of the fair-haired, youthful head of Miss Ellen Terry; and Corot's "La Songerie de Mariette" is alive with delicate lights and shadows.

In the South Room a collection of the fans and paintings of the late Mr. Conder does indifferent credit to his achievement. It must be hoped that a more judiciously chosen collection will ere long do justice to the artist's excellent work. Whistler lithographs and Beardsley drawings are found with Rossetti drawings in this incongruous room. E. M.

MUSIC.

CLAUDE DEBUSSY.

"THE suspicion," says Walter Pater, writing of one charged by his first biographers with agnosticism, "was but the time-honoured mode in which the world stamps its appreciation of one who has thoughts for himself alone, his high indifference, his intolerance of the common forms of things." This shrewd judgment comes back to memory after hearing some of Debussy's work for the first time with much that was already familiar, and remembering that all the music had a hard struggle for existence. France is the home of new art movements, and Debussy has done and is doing for music what Monet and Camille Pissarro have done for art, and Mallarmé and the Symbolists for literature. It is a little hard upon those who are middle-aged, in mind, if not in years, to be brought face to face with a new form that upsets all their academic traditions; but art, like truth, will out, and if some of Debussy's work has taken twenty years to cross the Channel, it is at least likely to find at last a congenial soil upon this island. Music must ever be vague, impalpable, undefinable, intolerant of its grammarians, not always responsive to its mathematicians: its message lies beyond the limits of adequate expression. Rules of composition are binding upon its professors, but a Debussy opens all the doors that bar the way to freedom, turns aside from directions that point the way to definite achievement along well-trodden paths, and ventures afield much as the aviators are doing into a world hitherto unexplored.

Songs, chamber music, piano pieces, orchestral numbers are all filled with a spirit akin to that which turned the great masters of the Renaissance to the beauty of a rediscovered pagan world. Indeed Debussy's music breathes the spirit of a Renaissance; it suggests that while most musicians have been exploring the realms in which Wagner was a pioneer and Richard Strauss is a fearless traveller, another world far distant and no less beautiful has been won. Won but not explored; Debussy himself has far to travel there, and the years are on his side, while a younger generation, doubtless impetuous and prone to making mistakes in plenty, is already on the trail. If we are not gravely mistaken, Debussy's contribution to musical thought, his addition to the empire of musical emotion, is the most important gift to the musician's art since Wagner passed away.



MADAME GALVANY, WHO SANG BEFORE THE QUEEN AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE LAST WEEK, AND BEFORE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES

A FIVE - O'CLOCK SENSATION: THE CYNOSURE OF ALL EYES.

DRAWN BY SIMONT.



A POPULAR FORM OF ENTERTAINMENT: AFTERNOON TEA AT THE RESTAURANT.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



Photo, Halfpines.

MAKING A ROOF FOR GIBRALTAR: THE GREAT SLOPE THAT IS BEING COVERED WITH IRON SHEETS.

The lack of water is a great drawback to life at Gibraltar, and the Government are now adding to the roofs that catch the meagre supply by building a galvanised iron "roof" over the great slope shown in our Illustration. In other words, they are covering this slope with sheets of iron down which the rain will run, to be directed by special channels to tanks.



A GROTTO WITH A NATURAL CHIMNEY: A REMARKABLE CURIOSITY THAT MAY BE SEEN NEAR SYDNEY.

The neighbourhood of Sydney offers a number of natural curiosities to the gaze of the tourist. Amongst others may be mentioned the series of grottoes to which entrance is gained by means of the natural chimney here shown. Access is not easy, and to a man over the average size is well-nigh impossible.



Photo, Topical Press.

TO PREVENT COLLISIONS BETWEEN PASSENGERS: A TRAMCAR WITH A WAY IN AND A WAY OUT ON THE CONDUCTOR'S PLATFORM.

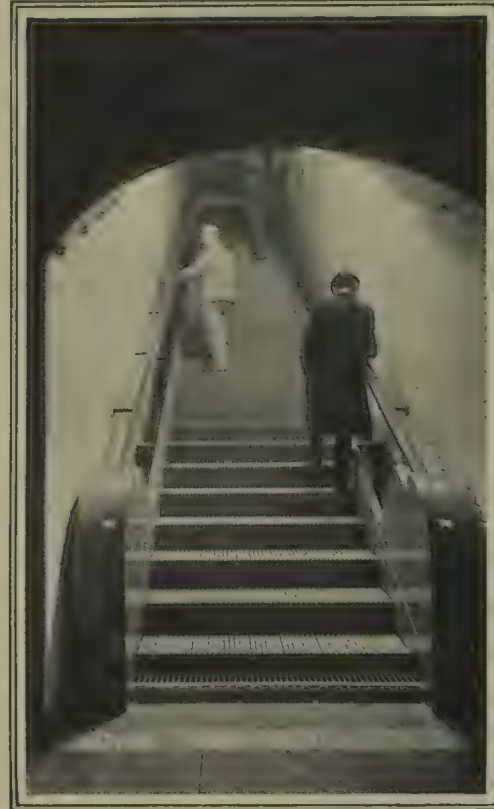
Those who have tried to get out of a tram at the very moment when a number of others wish to get in will appreciate this form of car, examples of which are to be seen in Vienna.



Photo, Graphic, Photo, Union.

A SANDWICHMAN CARRYING A POLITICIAN'S VOICE: MR. SCOTT DICKSON'S SPEECHES BEING REPEATED BY A GRAMOPHONE IN GLASGOW.

During the recent electioneering in Glasgow, Mr. Scott Dickson spread his speeches in an ingenious manner. A sandwichman bearing a gramophone, and provided with records of some of the Unionist candidates' sayings, walked the streets, the machine talking the while. Much attention was attracted by the idea.



Photo, World's Graphic Press.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE LIFT, ON THE PARIS "TWO PENNY TUBE": A MOVING STAIRCASE THAT WILL CARRY AT LEAST FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE AN HOUR.

Each staircase, which it may be seen resembles an ordinary staircase in appearance, moves at the rate of a foot a second, and will carry at least five thousand people an hour.



Photo, Vreedenburgh.

A DIRECT RESULT OF THE "BERLIN" DISASTER: PERMANENT RESCUE-APPARATUS AT THE HOOK OF HOLLAND.

It will be remembered that when the "Berlin" was wrecked great difficulty was experienced in rescuing the passengers, although the vessel was but a short distance from the lighthouse at the end of the pier. Now the lighthouse has been connected, by means of a permanent cable with an erection some 160 yards nearer shore, along the pier. On this cable runs an iron cage in which people can be conveyed from the lighthouse to safety.



Photo, Vreedenburgh.

THE RESCUE-CAGE FOR ANY WHO SHOULD BE WRECKED AT THE HOOK: THE NEW APPARATUS ON ITS CABLE.

The cage runs along the steel cable on a wheel, and another wheel runs along the pier. The cable itself is thirty feet above the sea. It is claimed that, with the installation of this new device, and of other means of rescue, the Hook has one of the best collections of life-saving apparatus in the world. Most of these improvements owe their being to the Prince Consort of Holland, and the States Committee of which he is the President.

LESS HONOURABLE THAN THE BARONET'S RED HAND!

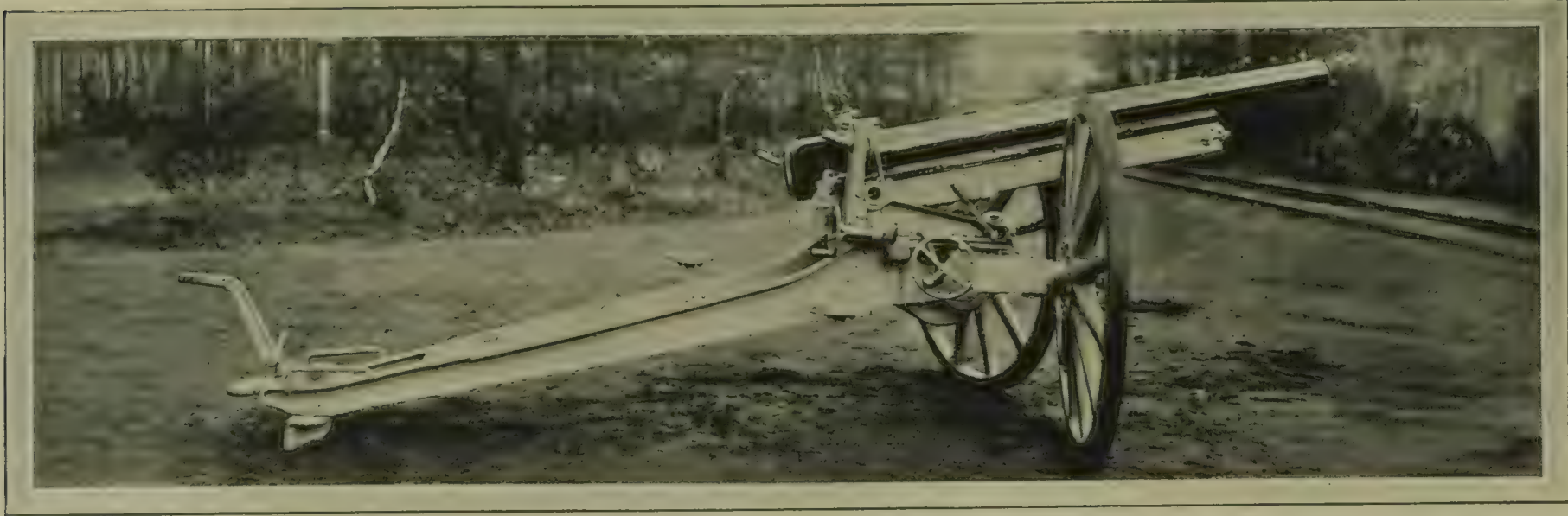
DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



THE RED BADGE OF COWARDICE: WOMEN OF THE BERBERS OF MOROCCO DAUBING "RED HANDS" ON THE BREASTS OF MEN WHO HAVE TURNED THEIR BACKS TO THE FOE.

Cattle-raiding causes many a sharply contested fight between the rival villages and tribes of the Berbers. The women, who are much better-looking than the Arab women inhabiting the towns and lowlands, for the most part go unveiled, and follow their menfolk into the fighting lines, encouraging them with shrill cries; and it is the custom among certain tribes for these women to carry a vessel, or pot, containing a red-ochre mixture with which they bedaub and mark anyone turning his back on the foe, thus publicly branding him as a coward. In other districts he is paraded in a Jew's cap; flight from the enemy being sufficient cause for a wife to obtain a divorce, on the ground that she cannot remain the spouse of a Jew! The ferruginous ochre used by the women occurs in many districts of Morocco, especially in the plain round Marrakesh, which is known by the local name of "Blad-el-Hamarr," the Red Country.

GUN VERSUS AIR-SHIP: WHICH WOULD BE CONQUEROR?



FIRER OF SHELLS THAT EXPLODE THE GAS IN BALLOONS: THE KRUPP 6.5-CENTIMETRE GUN FOR USE AGAINST AIR-SHIPS, ON A FIELD-GUN CARRIAGE.

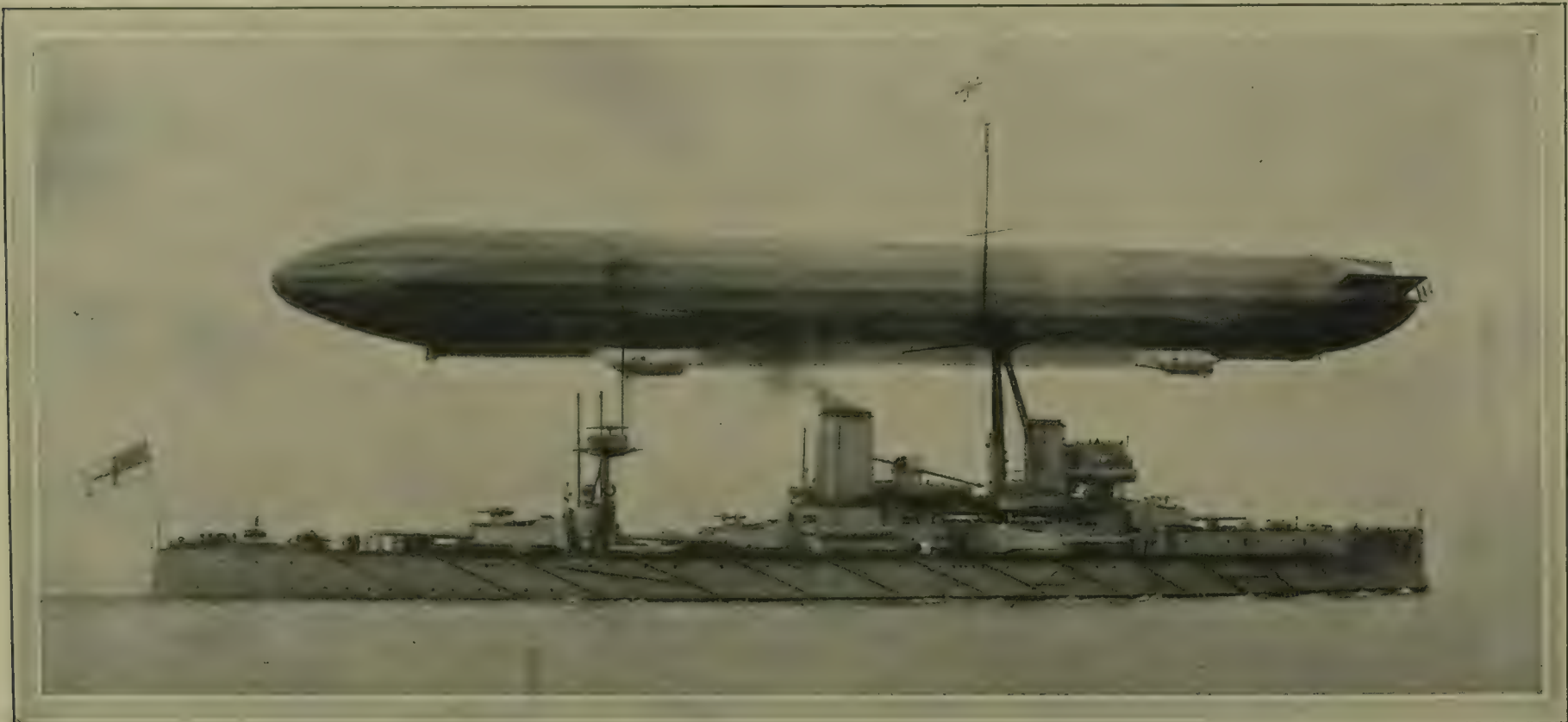


FOR MOUNTING ON A MOTOR-CAR: THE 7.5-CENTIMETRE KRUPP FOR USE AGAINST AIR-SHIPS.

IT has been said that it is almost impossible to hit an air-ship, owing to the speed at which it moves, the somewhat erratic nature of its progress, and the difficulty of gauging the distance it is from the gun. In reply it is argued that such an air-ship as the "Zeppelin" offers almost as large a target as the "Dreadnought," and, further, that the new guns have already proved themselves of value, although they have only been used against captive balloons. With regard to speed of movement, it may be said that the 7.5 is so designed that it can be transported rapidly and fired while on the car; and that in the case of the 6.5 the wheels of the carriage can be so placed that they will run in a circle of which the spade of the gun is the centre, thus enabling the weapon to be brought to bear in any direction with ease.



HOW THE WHEELS OF THE 6.5-CENTIMETRE KRUPP ARE PLACED WHILE THE GUN IS IN USE.



THE ZEPPELIN AIR-SHIP AND THE "DREADNOUGHT" COMPARED, SHOWING HOW NEARLY ALIKE THEY ARE IN LENGTH, AND HOW LARGE A MARK THE AIR-SHIP OFFERS TO THE GUNNER.

To the gunner, the Zeppelin air-ship (to take it as an example) offers almost as large a target as does the "Dreadnought." The air-ship has a length of about 445 feet: the battle-ship, a length of 490 feet.

WAR IN THE AIR: THE BALLOON-DESTROYING GUN.



DESIGNED TO PIERCE AND FIRE THE GAS-BAG OF THE "DREADNOUGHT" OF THE AIR: THE KRUPP 6.5-CENTIMETRE GUN FOR FIGHTING DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS (AND THE ZEPPELIN AT VARIOUS HEIGHTS).

No sooner had the air-ship become a factor to be reckoned with in war-time than the gunmakers set about the designing of a weapon by which dirigible balloons might be destroyed. Such a weapon is the Krupp 6.5-centimetre gun, here shown upon a field-gun carriage, in such a way that the range-finder, and the method of disposing the wheels during the firing, may be noted. It has been argued that it is not easy to hit a dirigible balloon, nor is it; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that such an air-ship as the Zeppelin offers a mark that is scarcely smaller in size than the "Dreadnought." For their gun Messrs. Krupp have made a special burning shell, intended to pierce the envelope of the balloon and fire the gas. The ordinary projectile passes through the gas-bag, and does no more harm than make a couple of holes. The special shell can be used also against aeroplanes, though in that case it does not fire, but acts as an ordinary projectile.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES ON A DINING-TABLE: THE MAN AS EXPERT AS THE OFFICER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



CAPTAIN A. H. THOMPSON.

TEACHING TERRITORIALS THE ART OF WAR: PLAYING "BELLUM" ON A WAR-GAME NIGHT AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE 25TH BATTALION COUNTY OF LONDON (CYCLIST) REGIMENT

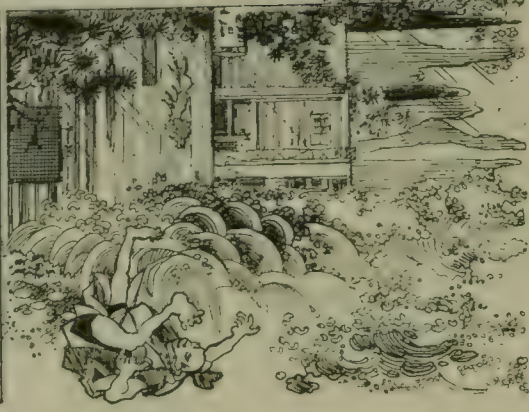
"Bellum," the newest form of war-game, is believed to be the most scientific thing of its kind ever invented, and a great advance on the Kriegspiel that became popular in Germany some twenty years ago and later was adopted in our own country. In the old game every player could see the whole map, and soon got to know the configuration of the country by heart, to the spoiling of the game as an education. In "Bellum" this is not possible, for the "country" is divided by means of movable

screens, which make invisible to the opposing force those movements which, in real warfare, it would be impossible for it to see. By means of coloured ribbons that represent rivers, railways, roads, and such-like, red string that marks the contours of the country, and conventional signs for woods, lakes, villages, and so forth, a map of any country can be made. In the case illustrated, the battlefield is the neighbourhood of Belgrade, and the invasion of Serbia is the problem set for solution.

(SEE ARTICLE ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)

TO MAKE MESSINA SAFE: EARTHQUAKE HOUSES.

BY JOHN MILNE, F.R.S.



EARTHQUAKE-PROOF BUILDINGS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT—AT THE
NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Professor Milne states that in an earthquake country a wooden building is undoubtedly better than one of ordinary masonry, and that mortice and tenon should be avoided, and be replaced by iron straps and other bonds. The building should be covered with light, non-inflammable, heat-resisting material, like uraltite or asbestos. At the Naval College, Osborne, there is a village built of such material.

In this way, experiment came to the assistance of theory. On top of all this, no large earthquake in any part of the world was allowed to pass without its site being visited by an engineer, an architect, and a seismologist. Their chief business was to see what fell and what stood, and report upon the cause of the outcome has been that in Japan not simply ordinary houses, but also for engineering construction, the practice has been greatly modified.

If you are constructing in an earthquake country there are certain lines to be followed. First choose your site. This depends amongst other things upon local and general knowledge. If it is possible, select hard ground in preference to soft ground. Do not build upon scarps or edges of artificial or natural cuttings. They are dangerous,

[See Another Article elsewhere in this Issue.]

THE confident and authoritative manner in which people frequently express opinions about construction to resist earthquakes suggests the resourcefulness of Masterman Ready. To them an earthquake is only a sudden or series of sudden movements of the ground. These are strong, and therefore something strong and even heavy should be made to resist them.

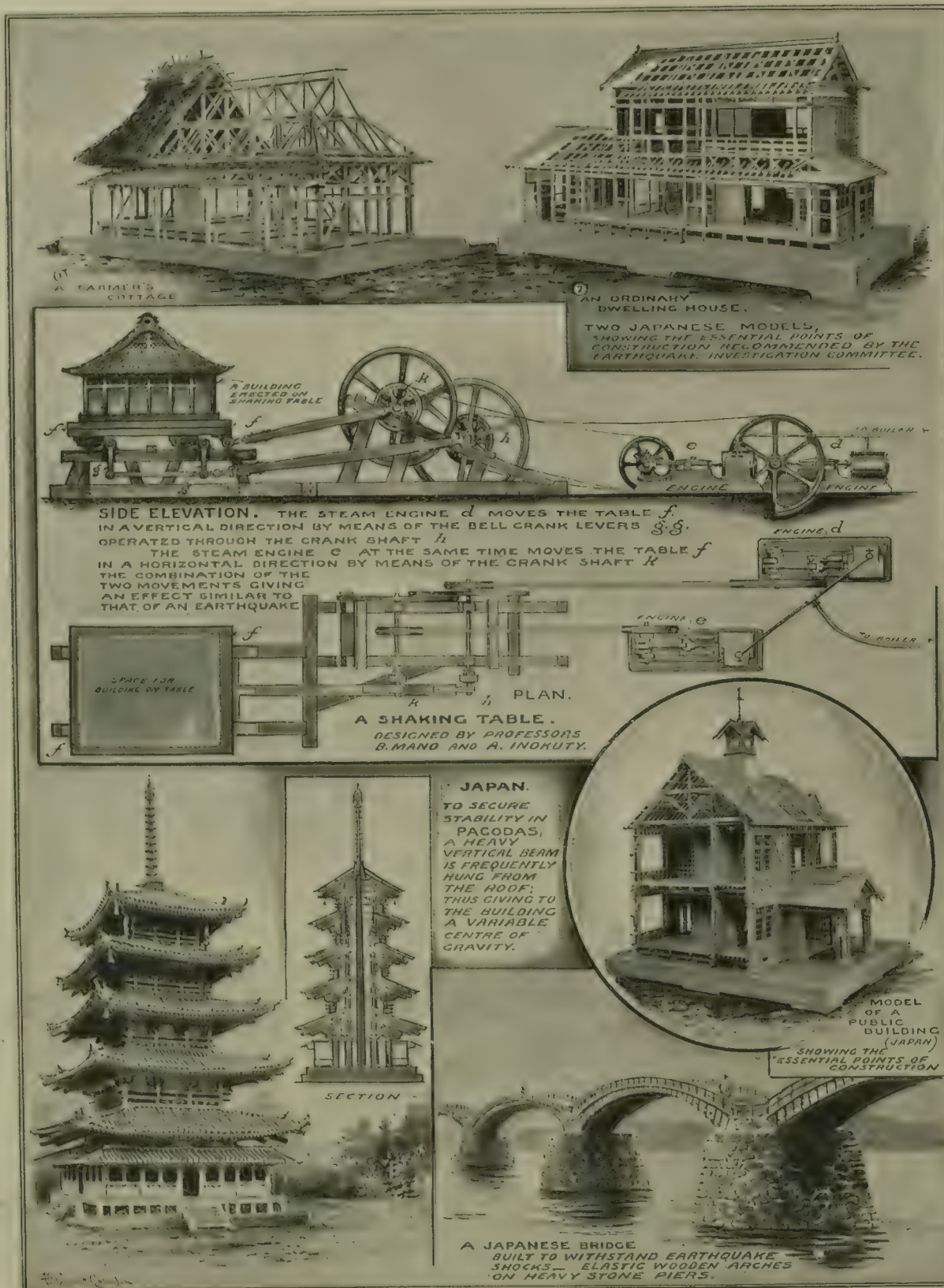
In 1906, at San Francisco, we learned that the greatest damage was caused by fire, while that due to the earthquake was comparatively small. On account of this and for other reasons, we are therefore told that, to resist earthquakes, we should follow the example of San Francisco, and put up steel-frame buildings, and use ferro-concrete. As to how a building should be designed to resist more or less horizontally applied forces we hear nothing.

So long as we have interests abroad in the form of insurances, or whatever they may be, direct or indirect, we do not want our responsibilities to rest upon the ideas of those who suddenly come forward and tell us they can build houses, piers for bridges, dams for waterworks, and construct anything and everything which will successfully withstand the sudden movements of the ground. How to do this or, at least, how to minimise earthquake effects has certainly received attention in many countries, but I think it is safe to say that it has received the greatest attention in Japan.

When I went to that country in 1875—where, in spite of life in a "compound," I remained twenty years—earthquakes were forced upon my attention. At certain seasons of the year I might have them several times during the day, and not infrequently during the night. Like many others, I was compelled to give some consideration to that from which I could not escape. We tried to record the movements, using, so far as we knew, every contrivance which was then known to the Western world. After a few years' work we put aside all European types of instruments, which were merely earthquake-indicators, and devised others which measured earthquakes. These new types have since been adopted throughout the world. Then we craved for a society where we could discuss the results of observations. The signal for its birth came on the night of Feb. 22, 1880. How it shook! Next morning Yokohama was tileless; its shattered walls and chimneys giving it the appearance of a city which had been bombarded. Two or three days later a meeting was convened, and the Seismological Society of Japan was formed. Its publications are the foundations of all subsequent work on this subject. The work it inaugurated is now continued by the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee.

Now that we are able to express earthquake motion in mechanical units, we know the forces which structures may be called upon to oppose. The discovery of the strength of the enemy to be fought was an important step. Next, through the late Sir Harry Parkes and British officials, I was put in communication with all earthquake-shaken countries in the world, and obtained from them building-regulations for dangerous districts, drawings of buildings, together with

models of the same. After that came theory, say, as to the shape of a structure—for example, the pier of a bridge which would be best able to resist these known movements. Following this, vibrating platforms were made, to which movement could be given imitating that of an earthquake. These oscillating surfaces were controlled by powerful machinery. On these, models of buildings, walls, columns, six feet or more in height, made of masonry and other materials, were placed. The stage on which these



WILL MESSINA BE REBUILT? THE JAPANESE METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING EARTHQUAKE-PROOF HOUSES,
AND THE SHAKING TABLE ON WHICH MODELS ARE TESTED.

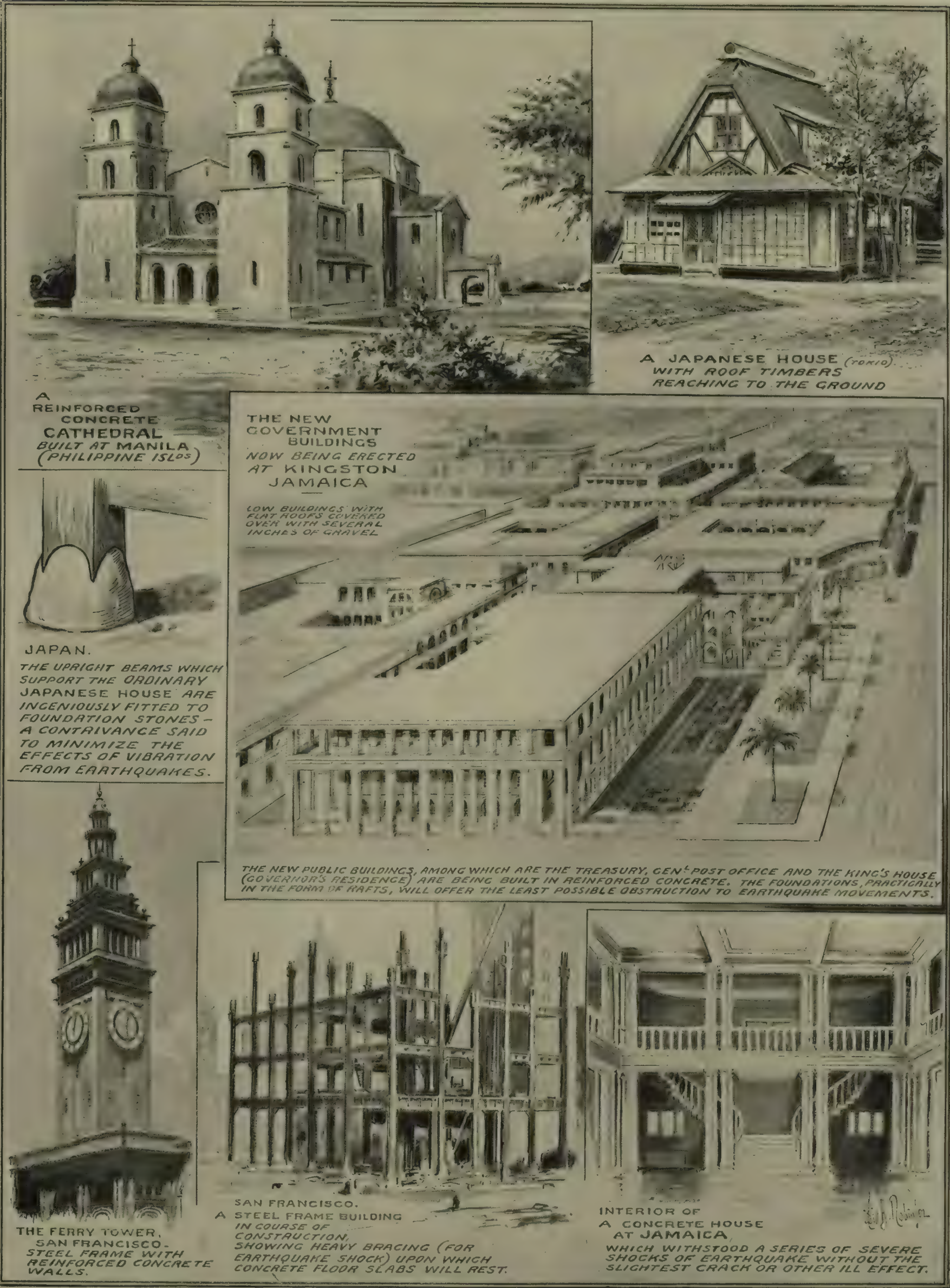
It is still an open question whether Messina will be rebuilt or no. Dr. Omori, Professor of Seismology in the Imperial University of Tokio, is of opinion that there is nothing against the rebuilding, so long as it is done in a sensible and scientific manner. Japan, being subject to frequent earthquake shocks, takes precautions accordingly, and some of her methods of construction are illustrated on this page. The Pagoda Drawing is from "Japanese Homes and their Surroundings," and is reproduced by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co.

were fixed was then caused to move to and fro, quicker and quicker until shattering took place. What was done was analogous to that which is done by the ship-builder, who tests a model of his boat before he lays down its keel.

going eastwards. A roof-truss ought to go at least two-thirds across the wall on which it rests. If it does not do so the walls may move outwards and the roof will fall inwards. And so I might go on with generality after generality.

THE EARTHQUAKE HOUSE: SHOULD MESSINA BE REBUILT?

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FERRO-CONCRETE BUILDINGS REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF "CONCRETE AND CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING," OF DEWAR HOUSE, HAYMARKET.



METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION FAVOURED AT MANILA, IN JAPAN, IN JAMAICA, AND AT SAN FRANCISCO:
WHICH WILL MESSINA FOLLOW?

As we note on the opposite page, Dr. Omori believes that there is no reason why Messina should not be rebuilt, so long as the houses are constructed with due regard to the fact that they are within a zone that will ever be subject to earthquake shocks. There are many who think that ferro-concrete is destined to solve, so far as material is concerned, the problems that must be faced by those designing structures that are to withstand earthquake shocks, and it is pointed out that a concrete house in Jamaica suffered no ill-effects during a series of severe shocks. Much of new San Francisco is of ferro-concrete.

• AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S •



MR. EVELEIGH NASH,
Who is to publish the first number of "Nash's
Magazine" this month.

Photograph by Lafayette

EVERYONE whom duty or chance has impelled to read mediæval chronicles must have been amused or bored by the stories of strange visions, armies fighting in the air, and so forth, that are frequently recorded. These things do not happen much in this country, but they keep cropping up in French rural districts.

On May 26, 1907, at Remiremont, in the department of the Vosges, strange things happened. I do not remember anything quite like them in mediæval chronicles. The parish church possesses an old image, in cedar wood, of Notre Dame du Trésor. If it resembles a copy on a medal recently struck, and the copy is said to be good, it cannot also be like "an ancient idol, or a Byzantine icon"; the head and the drapery are too good. The legend is that Charlemagne gave the image to some nuns near Remiremont, who brought it with them to that town when they fled from the Huns in 910. On May 12, 1682, when there was an earthquake, the image was brought out, to prevail on the earthquake to stop. Ever since, till 1907, there has been a procession. Now the lay authorities, in the sacred cause of Liberty, have put down the procession, France being a free country, where only religious people may not make peaceful demonstrations. As the blood of the clericals and anti-clericals was up, the demonstration might not have been so peaceful as could be desired. Perhaps a work of art certainly ancient, conceivably of the Ravenna school, might have been broken by the infuriated Liberals: they have always enjoyed breaking works of art.

The pious were, not unnaturally, excited in their minds. On May 26 they were not surprised when a heavy hailstorm punished the impiety of Remiremont. Next day the rumour ran that the image of Notre Dame du Trésor was miraculously impressed on the hailstones, many of which were oval, and about the size of a small tomato, or a golf-ball. Witnesses who had beheld this miraculous imprint, which none of the local clergy, save one, happened to see (the local clergy, somehow, never do), were invited to give evidence at the Presbytery.

Women and children had been more fortunate, it is said, but grown men saw the image in the hailstones, when these were pointed out to them by the children and women. Nobody photographed the miraculous hailstones, which, as they must have melted rapidly, is not surprising.



ANDREW LANG ON MIRACULOUS HAILSTONES: AND ON SOME EMPTY NICHES.

You might as well photograph a glass ball in which someone sees a picture, and expect the picture to appear in the photograph.

It seems to me probable that one or two people had the faculty of crystal-gazing, and saw in the glassy ice what was most in

their minds—the image of the local Madonna. Other people who heard of it would persuade themselves that they also saw.

Only religious persons "unacquainted with psychological studies" are reported to have seen the images on the hailstones.

That is the anti-clerical story. The clerical report, to the Bishop of St. Dié, gives, at Remiremont, six children who saw, sixteen men, and twenty-six women. Taking in two other villages, we have sixty-four women, thirty-two men, and eleven children as witnesses.

One *curé*, who at first implored his flock not to trouble him with such nonsense, at last saw what they saw. M. C. Baudelz drew a sketch of what he saw. It is a female with no mouth, like those in the mysterious paintings on the wall of an Australian cave.

This is a rough statement of the affair, and one feels that, had there been a peaceful procession, there might have been hail, but there would have been no miracle.

Portents do occur, even in the kingdom of Fife. Yesterday two brace of grouse were seen, by several notable witnesses, on the links of St. Andrews, where for ages only seagulls and skylarks have been remarked by the ornithologist.

It was felt that the presence of these unwonted birds indicated some event of great importance, and, in fact, Mr. —, who was six up and seven to play, lost seven holes in succession, an event without parallel in human memory.

Speculation at St. Andrews is baffled by a religious and artistic problem. The huge eighteenth-century barn which did duty for the town kirk in the central street, has been "restored," which means that none of it is left except the old mediæval tower. On each side of the door of the new edifice is a niche for a saint.

Now all the ancient niches in the ruined ecclesiastical buildings of the town are empty; the Protestants cleaned the idols out in 1560. How are the new niches in a Presbyterian kirk to be filled? Images of saints are out of the question: so are statues of Taylor and Vardon. Perhaps Montrose and Dundee, both of them St. Andrews men, might be represented.



FEATURES FROM THE DISTAFF SIDE: FAMOUS FRENCHMEN AND THEIR MOTHERS, SHOWING THE FACIAL LIKENESS BETWEEN MOTHER AND SON.

Mme. Deschanel Mère (1), and M. Paul Deschanel, of the French Academy (3) — M. Paul Adam, the eminent Novelist (2), and Mme. Adam Mère (4) — Mme. Claretie Mère (5), and M. Jules Claretie, Director of the Théâtre Français (7) — Mme. Faguet Mère (6), and M. Emile Faguet, of the French Academy (8).

THE "DREADNOUGHTS" OF FRANCE: GIANTS OF OUR NEIGHBOUR'S NAVY.

THE SIX VESSELS OF THE "DANTON" CLASS THAT ARE TO BE READY FOR SEA IN 1912.



1. THE "DIDEROT." 2. THE "VOLTAIRE." 3. THE "VERGNIAUD." 4. THE "MIRABEAU." 5. THE "DANTON." 6. THE "CONDORCET."

France launched the first of her new battle-ships of the "Dreadnought" type, the "Voltaire," a few weeks ago. The "Voltaire" is one of six vessels known as the "Danton" class—the "Danton," the "Mirabeau," the "Diderot," the "Condorcet," the "Vergniaud," and the "Voltaire." Each vessel is to be manned by a crew of 681, is to have a normal displacement of 18,400 tons, a length (water line) of 475½ feet, a beam of 84½ feet, and a maximum draught of 27½ feet. The cost of each vessel is estimated at about £2,175,000. The "Voltaire" will be ready for sea in two years' time, and it is said that her five companions will be ready in 1912. For the sake of comparison it may be noticed that the "Dreadnought" carries a crew of 780, has a displacement of 17,900 tons, a length of 490 feet, a breadth of 82 feet, and a mean load draught of 26 feet 6 inches.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY "RAPIDE."]

GERMANY'S DIAMOND-STUDDED SANDS: A GOLCONDA IN A DESERT.



A MOST romantic and remarkable discovery of diamonds has recently been made in German South-West Africa, some ten miles or so inland from the town of Luderitzbucht. The gems are found, not buried in the earth, but either on the surface of a sandy waste or some six inches below the surface; in a word, they can be picked up as pebbles can be picked up on the beach. The land that has thus become known as a Golconda is in itself singularly unattractive. It is a desert of sand and rock, in which there is no water and on which no rain falls. The diamonds are not large, but are of excellent lustre and purity, and weigh four or five to the carat. They are found in patches. Their value is between twenty-five shillings and thirty shillings a carat. The method of working, as described recently by a correspondent of the "Mail," is very simple: "A few spadetails of small gravel, screened from the sand, are thrown into a hand-sieve, which is then gently shaken, with a circular motion, in a tin tub of water. Thus any diamonds present fall to the bottom of the sieve. The latter is then overturned on to a table and



the diamonds picked out from what is now the surface of the contents." By this process more than a thousand carats of diamonds are being collected daily. It is believed that, although the Damaraland diamond-fields will produce many small diamonds for years to come, it is not likely to yield stones over one carat in size. Various theories were propounded to explain the unusual phenomenon of diamonds lying about on the surface of the ground. Some thought there must be what is called in diamond-mining phraseology a "pipe" in the neighbourhood, possibly under the sea, and that the winds had blown the stones along till they rested on the slopes of hills. This view, however, has been contradicted by Mr. M. E. Frames, of Johannesburg, the well-known expert in economic geology. He says that, when, long ago, the land was under water, these diamonds lay in fissures in the bed of the ocean. As the land slowly rose, strong currents in the shallow water over it swept the diamonds towards the shore, and in the passage of time the land appeared altogether above the sea, with the diamonds on its surface.



1. THE GERMAN COLONIAL SECRETARY LOOKING FOR ROUGH GEMS; HERR DERNBURG SEARCHING THE SANDS OF DAMARALAND FOR DIAMONDS.

2. WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN DIAMONDS; THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE NEW GERMAN DIAMOND-FIELDS IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

3. WHERE THE FIRST DIAMOND WAS FOUND IN GERMANY'S GEM-STUDDED SANDS; THE SCENE OF THE FINDS NEAR KOLMANSKOOP.

4. A NATIVE BOY SORTING DIAMONDS.

5. WEALTH IN A SIEVE; SIFTING DIAMOND-YIELDING SAND AND GRAVEL.

6. WORKERS IN GERMANY'S GOLCONDA; DIAMOND-WASHING.

SOCIETY'S NEW AMUSEMENT: THE FASHIONABLE MARIONETTE IN A PLAY BY A FAMOUS WRITER.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



PUPPETS IN A MAETERLINCK PLAY: WATCHING THE PERFORMANCE OF "INTERIOR" IN THE NEW MARIONETTE THEATRE.

There are distinct signs of a revival of interest in the marionette, and London possesses once again a theatre in which puppets are the 'only actors.' At this marionette theatre, which for the time being is at 28, Abchurch Lane, there has already been produced Maurice Maeterlinck's "Interior," specially translated for the occasion by Mr. William Archer. The present craze is, of course, only a revival. In the eighteenth century, for instance, London had no fewer than four recognised marionette theatres—in Dinton Street, in Covent Garden, in the Haymarket, and in Piccadilly.

CONCERNING A ROYAL WAR-CHIEF; AND CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.



A NEW TITLE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES—"O-NON-TI-YOH": H.R.H.'S INSIGNIA AS A RED INDIAN WAR-CHIEF.

On Dec. 11 last the Chiefs of the Six Nations, in Ontario, elected the Prince of Wales as their honorary War-Chief, under the above name, which means "Lord" or "King." An address, and an ornamented sash, were sent as presents to the Prince.



Photo. Berridge.

THE WHITE SIRE OF A "PREHISTORICALLY BLACK" CALF: A WILD BRITISH BULL AT THE "ZOO."

The shaggy white wild cattle at the "Zoo" are descended from the herds of the ancient Britons of about 2000 years ago. They are said to have been white ever since, yet there has just been born among them a black calf, of which this bull is the sire.



Photo. Berridge.

A FREAK OF ATAVISM: THE "ZOO'S" PREHISTORIC CALF, SON OF TWO SHAGGY WHITE WILD CATTLE.

This little black calf, recently born in the "Zoo," is a remarkable case of atavism. His parents were two of the shaggy "wild British cattle," said to have been white since the days of Boadicea. He, therefore, represents a still older strain.



Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

SNOW IN THE SUNNY SOUTH: THE GARDENS OF THE GRAND HOTEL, CANNES; UNDER SNOW.

A few days ago a curious fact was reported by meteorologists—namely, that the warmest regions were those of the far North, and the coldest in the South of Europe. Reykjavik, for instance, was that day thirteen degrees warmer than Nice.



Photo. Underwood.

THE RIVIERA NOT FREE FROM WINTER SNOWS: A SCENE IN FRONT OF THE MUNICIPAL CASINO, AT CANNES.

The Riviera is generally regarded as a refuge from the rigours of winter, but during the recent Arctic weather, the people of Cannes have had the unusual experience of seeing a combination of palm trees and snow.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

HELD BACK BY THE FROST: THE FALLS OF NIAGARA TURNED TO ICE.

In our last issue we gave a photograph of the Niagara Falls when they were frozen during a former winter. Our photographs this week show the Falls as they appeared when again frozen a few weeks ago. The American Fall dried up but for a tiny stream, and the Horse-Shoe Fall had less than half its usual volume.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE "DRUMMING THUNDER" OF NIAGARA CEASES: THE FROZEN FALLS.

The great cataract suddenly ceased falling a few weeks ago, a wall of ice having stretched from Goat Island to the American bank and partly across the Canadian Channel. It is said that the cessation of the noise caused loss of sleep to the inhabitants of the district, on whom the roar of the waters acts as a lullaby.

Odol is the first and only preparation for cleansing the mouth and teeth which is absorbed by the teeth and by the mucous membrane of the gums, to a certain extent impregnating them, and so exercising its antiseptic and refreshing powers not only during the brief period of application but continuing for some hours afterwards.

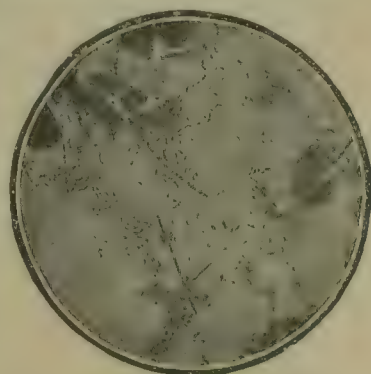


When one thinks of the fact that not millions but billiards of microbes and bacteria—of which this actual photograph of a minute drop of tooth moisture forms a specimen—are living in a neglected mouth, it seems nothing less than disgusting to allow such destruction to continue in our mouths and teeth.

It is simply incredible that there still exist many educated people who refuse to realise that it is an absolute necessity not only for the preservation of the teeth, but also for the general health, to take regular care of the mouth and teeth.

Odol arrests most thoroughly and effectively all fermentation and decomposition in the mouth. Everyone who uses Odol regularly every day insures the greatest protection for the teeth and mouth that scientific discovery has up to the present time made possible.

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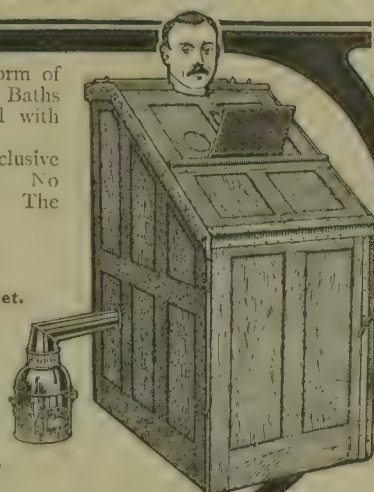
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

MR. PINOLI, the well-known restaurateur, who is a keen and persistent motorist, deserves well of his fellows for the manner in which he has directed attention to, and resisted the finding of, a prejudiced jury. Some time since a young lady cyclist collided with Mr. Pinoli's motor-car, just opposite the gates of Sion House, on the Bath road. Proceedings were, of course, taken against the automobilist, who is ever esteemed fair game, reliance for success in the case obviously resting upon the well-known prejudice against motorists, right

by counsel on both sides, Lord Justice Williams delivered a judgment allowing the appeal. In the course of this judgment his Lordship said that he was at a loss to understand how the jury could have arrived at their verdict. If, as suggested, this verdict was only to be accounted for by the strong prejudice existing against motorists, he said that he could understand that prejudice, but it could not be allowed to influence the course of justice. Now it remains for the plaintiff to commence fresh proceedings, which, in the face of their Lordships' finding, she is not likely to do. The judicial assertion that the prejudice against

in the way I have suggested, they will find entire surcease from the annoyance if they will cause the motor headgear they adopt for cold weather to be lined with good, thin chamois-leather.

The time and trouble necessary to the exact measurement of petrol more often than not stands in the way of a wholesome checking of fuel-consumption, which would keep a sound check upon engine-efficiency and the paid driver at one and the same time. Now, if a car-owner can obtain a recording-instrument at a reasonable price which will give him this information and more at a



CARS FOR MONTENEGRO, WHICH AUSTRIA WISHED TO SEIZE: AUTOMOBILE MAIL VANS FOR THE BALKAN STATE.

Montenegro, determined to have at least some means of communication that would enable it to take a part, even though that part were small, in international traffic, recently arranged a motor service by which passengers and merchandise could be conveyed between its chief cities and the Austrian port Cattaro. The mail vans illustrated are of particular interest: they were made in Austria by Messrs. Laurin and Klement, and caused some trouble while being transported through Vienna, as the Minister of War was so unwilling that they should pass on that he ordered their seizure. Nothing but the intervention of a Consul General saved their confiscation.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY GRADENWITZ.]

or wrong. The case was heard last October before Mr. Justice Sutton and a common jury, with the result that the plaintiff was awarded £100 damages, £25 expenses, and costs. Seeing that this decision was in every way against the weight of evidence, which went to show that the accident was due to the young lady's negligence in swerving suddenly to the right, Mr. Pinoli appealed.

The appeal was heard on the 23rd ultimo, before the Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Farwell, and Kennedy, who were all in agreement. After argument

motorists (if it exists) must not be allowed to influence the course of justice should be addressed to every Justice of the Peace and petty tribunal throughout the country.

Here is a trifle of advice to motorists which I do not find in any advisory volume. After a drive of any length on an open car in cold weather, quite a number of men complain of neuralgia in the head, and appear quite ignorant of the provoking cause. It is due to the porous nature of the material of which motoring headgear is generally composed. If any of my readers are troubled

glance, interest would be kindled in the matter. Recognising these facts, Messrs. S. Smith and Sons, of 9, Strand, are about to put a consumer upon the market, which most ingeniously and accurately constructed little apparatus will not only record the total amount of petrol used from one year's end to the other, but the quantity consumed upon any one trip and the amount always remaining in the tank. This unique and interesting contrivance, which is readily and easily introduced between tank and carburetter, is the invention of a Mr. Cahill, and has been thoroughly tested in France.

TESTING THE AIR FOR DISEASE - GERMS.

Few members of the general public have any idea of the enormous number of germs which are constantly floating in the atmosphere. This subject has, however, been attracting the attention of the street-cleaning authorities of the chief cities of the world, whose experiments are made with the apparatus illustrated in this article. As will be seen, it consists of a box placed on a stand. Within the box is a microscope-slide, covered with material for bacteria culture. Having remained exposed for a few minutes the slide is taken away, and the collected microbes allowed to develop under favourable conditions, when the growths are counted. In New York, where the actual experiment reproduced in the illustration was made, no fewer than 320 separate colonies of germs were grown on a single plate exposed in the lower part of Fifth Avenue; while, after the street had been cleaned, the colonies were reduced to 120.

The value of street-cleaning is therefore obvious, since it reduces the germs in the air in so marked a manner.

Consideration of this subject makes it easy to understand why people so often get Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Quinsy, Diphtheria, and what doctors call "zymotic diseases"—like Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Small Pox—although they have not been near anyone suffering from these complaints. The reason is, that the germs of these diseases exist in large numbers in the streets. This also explains why, whenever one member of a family gets a cold, sore throat, or Influenza, it generally goes through the house, although efforts are made to prevent it.

The germs find a ready entrance into the body through the mouth, or are inhaled through the nostrils with the air. They get on the moist, warm lining membranes of the mouth and throat, where the conditions are peculiarly favourable for their development. In this way they set up inflammation, and send forth their poison into the system to weaken its power and sap its vitality.

It is obvious, therefore, that if these germs can be destroyed in the mouth and throat, the diseases they cause will be prevented, with all the attendant suffering to the patient and the anxiety to the other members of the family. Happily, this can now be done with absolute certainty and supreme ease by means of the famous preparation called Formamint Wulfin.

It is the most powerful destroyer of germs, yet it is so harmless that it may be taken with impunity by the weakest invalid or the youngest baby. Nothing more significant of the remarkable power of Formamint can be adduced than an experiment made by a famous scientist in one of the chief universities of the world. He took some virulent germs from the throat

of a patient dangerously ill with an infectious disease, he cultivated them under the most favourable conditions, and grew innumerable colonies of the germs, which would have infected many healthy people. He then added a little Formamint dissolved in saliva to the germs. Within ten minutes every germ was killed.

Were columns to be written of the value of Formamint nothing more directly appealing to the intelligence could be advanced to prove its value as a preventive against infection.

Happily, all sore throats do not develop into dangerous infectious diseases. Still, many forms of the complaint are both serious and painful. In their treatment, reliance has hitherto practically been laid entirely on gargles. Gargles, however, often failed to reach the diseased spot,

the mouth, while in the second place, if it is taken by the other members of the family, it prevents the germs of this white plague from infecting them and so giving them a disease which is responsible for millions of deaths in the world every year.

By reason of its perfect harmlessness it is invaluable in treating these complaints in children as well as the diseases incidental to the early years of life, like Thrush, Croup, Sore Mouth, Sore Gums, etc. Until Formamint was discovered the treatment was to wrap a piece of rag round the finger, dip it in the prescription and swab the child's mouth with it—an operation which was very painful, and only moderately effectual—or to paint the place by means of a camel-hair brush, another objectionable method. Now, a child is given a Formamint tablet to suck. Its taste is so pleasant that it is taken as readily as a sweetmeat. With babies, a piece of a tablet is crushed in butter-muslin, to prevent the fragments getting into the infant's throat and choking it, while the ends of the muslin are held by the nurse.

With the destruction of the germs causing it, the disease itself rapidly gets well.

It might well be supposed that a preparation possessing such remarkable properties would be expensive. Formamint is not. It is so cheap that chemists sell it in bottles of fifty tablets for 1s. 11d. Moreover, it is exceedingly economical in use, for it does not deteriorate by keeping, and being in tablet form, only so much as is needed is used, the rest remaining for another occasion when it may be required. In consequence of its form, too, a few tablets can be easily carried in the pocket to be sucked as occasion may require.

While doctors universally prescribe it as a cure, they, and the nurses they employ, use it as a preventive against disease. Realising the necessity for keeping their mouth and throat free from disease germs, they take Formamint when they are attending infectious cases.

The dentists, too, recognising the powerful antiseptic action of Formamint have begun to use it widely in their practice to keep the mouth clean, the gums healthy, and the teeth free from the germs producing decay, for it is more effective than mouth-washes.

To enable an adequate test to be made of the manifold merits of Formamint, the proprietors, Messrs. A. Wulfin and Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., will send a free sample to all mentioning *The Illustrated London News*, who will forward a penny stamp to defray the cost of postage. With it will be sent a copy of "The Prevention of Infectious Diseases," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, the famous medical writer, to whose opinion universal tribute is paid throughout the country every week. In this attractively produced booklet will be found many valuable hints, which, if followed, cannot fail to be productive of great good, and to save grave anxiety, for, as the heads of every household know, when disease-germs fly in at the window, peace of mind flies out at the door.



HOW THE AIR IS TESTED FOR DISEASE - GERMS. An Experiment in a New York Street.

for they cannot be kept in the mouth behind a certain well-defined mark; again, they violently agitate those portions of the throat which it is the doctor's aim to keep as quiet as possible to ensure a rapid cure; while, last, but by no means least, they cannot be used for children and babies, who cannot gargle.

Since the discovery of Formamint, the difficulty in treating these throat-diseases has vanished. Practically, all of them are due to germs, and Formamint destroys these germs, so that its use is indicated in all kinds of sore throat, as it is in Tonsillitis and Quinsy, in sore and ulcerated tongue, in Bronchitis, and Clergyman's and Smoker's throat, etc., etc. It is also peculiarly valuable in cases of consumption. In the first place, it destroys the germs of the disease which pass out with the air from the lungs of the sufferer and lodge in

GROWING HAIR BY THE CALENDAR

Watch the Calendar for a Week and See How Rapidly Your Hair will Improve with Only Seven Days' "Harlene Hair Drill."

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by Scurf or Premature Greyness (and all greyness is premature, seeing that Hair Drill enables the hair to retain its colour up to old age), they have obtained one of the free "Harlene Seven Days' Hair-Drill Trial Outfits" (you can obtain one of these outfits for yourself, free of all charge, by means of the coupon at the foot of this article), and at the end of a week their friends have congratulated them upon the marvellous improvement in their appearance. You can do

the same yourself. Get one of these Trial Outfits—it will cost you nothing—and practise "Harlene Hair Drill" for a couple of minutes every morning. You begin directly you receive your outfit (full directions will be sent with each), and all the rest of the day you will be conscious of a healthy and pleasant influence at work on your scalp and at the roots of your hair. It is a delightful sensation! A gentle, tingling glow suffuses your whole scalp. Any irritation previously present is instantly banished. Your hair seems altogether stronger and brighter, and this on the *First Day* of the Treatment.

About the *Third* or *Fourth Day* all falling or thinning will have completely stopped, and scurf deposits will have ceased to form, whilst at the end of the week your hair will be growing rapidly (even on the bald places), and greatly improving both in colour and in lustrous beauty and abundance.

Test this for yourself. Try it for a week. If you accept the offer given here to-day you can test the merits of the "Harlene Hair Drill" at Mr. Edwards' own expense. Fill up the coupon given below, and send it to the address given, together with threepence in stamps to cover the carriage, and you will be sent in return, free of any charge or obligation, a supply of "Harlene" sufficient for a week's "Hair Drill," together with a book containing the full directions for this best of all methods of cultivating the beauty and strength and health and luxuriance of the hair.

Or you may—if you conveniently can—bring this coupon personally to the address given below, and you will be handed the "Harlene Hair Drill" Outfit in exchange. In this case, of course, you will save the three stamps for postage.

Further supplies of "Harlene" may be obtained from ordinary enterprising chemists or stores, or it will be sent direct (and free of postage) on receipt of postal order, from the Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., in 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles.

"HARLENE" HAIR DRILL GROWS NEW HAIR IN SEVEN DAYS.

"The Illustrated London News," March 6, 1909

To the EDWARDS HARLENE CO.,

95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,—Having read your article on "Growing Hair by the Calendar," I would like to accept your offer to send me the week's Trial Outfit for "Harlene Hair Drill" free of charge. I enclose 3d. in stamps for postage (to any part of the world).

Name (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)

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[If called for no charge made.]

Do you know that the purchase of

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is quite an easy matter?

IT is quite likely that the Pianola would have been in your home long ago if you had not been under a mistaken impression that its cost was prohibitive. As a matter of fact, the Pianola need only cost you Five Pounds now, and to complete the payment for it is only a question of a Pound or so a month—an insignificant amount when weighed in the balance against the sum you are probably accustomed to spend in pleasures of a fleeting and transient nature.

The Pianola is the greatest boon ever offered to the lover of music. With the Pianola in your home you experience to the full all that your piano ought to be—an instrument on which you can play all the world's music, instead of being more or less an ornamental piece of furniture.

Cannot you realise the supreme satisfaction of being able to play all your favourite compositions, the music you hear at theatres, at concerts, etc.? Cannot you imagine yourself seated at your piano, feeling music growing, swaying, vibrating to your slightest inclination? The real pleasure, the intense enjoyment of personally producing music is yours just as soon as you obtain the Pianola.

The Pianola is the only piano-player which has received the endorsements of the most famous musicians. This is because of its extreme sensitiveness to the slightest touch of the performer.

The Pianola possesses several exclusive devices. The most important of these is the Metrostyle, a unique invention which allows you to play unfamiliar compositions according to interpretations specially provided by famous composers and pianists. Thus, before you play according to your own ideas, you have received what is tantamount to a lesson from a great teacher.

The Pianola is adjustable to any piano, upright or grand. You are invited to call and play the Pianola at Aeolian Hall.

Full particulars of the Pianola and the easiest way of paying for it will be sent if you write and ask for Catalogue "H.P."

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LADIES' PAGE.

COOKERY is one of the few occupations at which both men and women have worked from time immemorial. The cooks of ancient Greece and Rome appear to have been male slaves, and down to the present day many boys, especially of French nationality, choose this as their life's wage-earning work, and deliberately prepare for it by apprenticeship to a man cook of established skill—that training being all-too-seldom enjoyed by their feminine competitors. But while we all know cookery to be man's work as well as woman's, it is a surprise to learn that lace-making also was at one time a common employment for men. So we are informed in Mr. Alan Cole's introduction to Mrs. Hungerford Pollen's new book on lace. In the rules laid down by St. Benedict for his monastic order (the well-known liqueur, by the way, is a sort of domestic product closely associated with the same order) the monks were instructed that they must be "expert both with the pen and the needle—as they were for centuries." Mr. Cole says that there were lace-schools attended by boys in Devonshire in the seventeenth century, and that it was long "the custom for English labouring men to make lace in their spare time."

It is a point in the case that in those centuries, of course, men wore laces, even more than did the women of their day. Curious indeed it seems now to see in portraits stern warriors such as "the fighting Veres" of Jacobean days, and brave men like the Cavaliers who fought for Charles, wearing lace collars on their coats, and lace frills on the turned-over tops of their soft leather knee-high boots, and lace drawn up as rosettes on their indoor shoes. It is curious to note the evolution of ideas under which by degrees men came to leave all such smart decoration to women; it is not so in the lower animals, where the male is invariably the more showy. Perhaps one day the wheel will turn again, and men will once more become wearers of lace and fine brocades.

Talking again of cookery as a business for women, I wonder what is absolutely the highest wage that any woman cook is earning? Probably not over a hundred a year, even when she combines the duties of housekeeper with the cooking. King Edward's cook, M. Messenger, has £1000 a year, and the King of Spain has just taken into his service, at the same wages, the chef from a leading Paris club. Is there any other occupation in which the wages of men and women differ so greatly, and why is this so? Probably because the men cooks who obtain large salaries are trained from boyhood very thoroughly, going up from the lowest class of kitchen-work onwards in a regular apprenticeship; while girls do not realise that they ought to be steadily taught and trained, and if they go to learn at all, imagine that a dozen lessons at a cookery-school are all-sufficient. Chefs are dreadfully extravagant, too. This is another reason why they are in a better position—they simply insist upon being allowed to spend enough to obtain their results. Nobody who wants to be cooked for economically dreams of employing a chef, and often it is ill-timed parsimony that spoils the cuisine, and gives the unfortunate artist of the pots and pans a bad name. As Soyer said when Sir



A SMART TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.

Built in bright blue face-cloth, trimmed by braid upon Navy silk.

Francis Burdett complained to the Reform Club Committee of having been charged eighteenpence for the sauce that accompanied

the red mullet—"Does Sir F. Burdett suppose that the mullet comes out of the sea with my sauce in its pocket?" In this world we are often punished for our virtues, and over-scrupulous economy is emphatically one of those habits that bring disaster upon the head of virtuous intention.

In these days of stress and nerve-strain it behoves us to regard the question of food with all the seriousness it deserves. The Allenbury's Diet—of which dainty samples can be obtained—supplies a genuine need in both health and sickness. Unless the digestive organs of the human machine be kept in thorough working order and supplied with suitable fuel, the highest conditions of health, happiness, and success can never be attained. Allenbury's Diet is a powder prepared of pre-digested, full-cream milk, and whole wheat. It needs but the due amount of boiling water to be ready for consumption, yet it contains just the proportions of proteid, fat, and carbohydrate to form a scientifically perfect meal. Thus the beneficial effects of Allenbury's Diet are infinitely further reaching than the mere enjoyment derived from consuming the delicious beverage. At the same time its tastiness is of immense assistance in the case of invalids, the aged, and children, for all of whom this diet is so pre-eminently valuable. For those men and women whom need or ambition prompts to work into the late hours of the night, a cup of Allenbury's Diet just before retiring will certainly prove a genuine comfort, and may be an actual salvation by repairing the wear of the brain and promoting quick and refreshing slumber. A sample packet of Allenbury's Diet, including their Milk-Cocoa and Milk-Food Chocolate, will be forwarded to any of our readers on receipt of three penny stamps to defray cost of postage, by Messrs. Allen and Hanbury, Lombard Street.

There is no better method of gaining a comprehensive idea of the fashions that are to prevail during the coming season than by visiting Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's establishment in Wigmore Street, or even by an inspection of their newest catalogue. And not only is this firm to be relied upon as thoroughly up-to-date, but it has a reputation all its own for good taste and refinement. Its every department is fully representative, ranging from the heights of elegance and luxury to the charms of sweet simplicity. The tailor-made gowns are perfect in build, and specially attractive are the three-piece suits—a coat and skirt together with a finely tucked blouse of crêpe-de-Chine, of exactly the same colour—a charming completion to the costume, and, moreover, one of Fashion's latest fancies. In the blouse department are found bodices for all and every occasion, a special feature being made of tucked and embroidered lawn and Irish linen shirts, that are daintiness itself. Both millinery and reception-gowns show a skill and consideration in the harmonising of colour-schemes equal to that of a picture by a celebrated artist, while at the same time hats and frocks alike are everything that is up-to-date and *chic*. Ostrich and marabout stoles and boas are to be seen here in every hue and shape that imagination can devise, while the daintiness of the under-linen, tea and dressing gowns is unsurpassed. Unquestionably, the display of new spring goods at Debenham and Freebody's will add even further to the laurels and high reputation of this celebrated house.

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Advice about Home Baking

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The 7d. packet will raise 7-lbs. of flour, making the cost of the mixture but a little over 2d. per lb.

AUTOPIANO



LOOK back to your childhood, or your student days; surely you will remember many an occasion when, singing one of the old songs in chorus with your schoolfellows, you were inspired by good and noble thoughts. Why should it be different now that you have grown up, and manifold duties make you more selfish and more prosaic every day? You are probably no musician now; your voice and fingers have lost their flexibility, or even they may never have been trained.

But, nevertheless, you yourself can produce the most delightful music, and provide your home with that brightness and harmony which makes hard work easier, responsibilities lighter, and life worth living. The whole world of music becomes yours from the moment when the "Autopiano" enters your home. By inserting a small Music Roll, operating the sensitive, easy pedals, and directing the "Kastner Patent Flexible Fingers," you can perform a Mendelssohn Concerto, your favourite melodies, or the latest Operatic successes, over 20,000 different compositions, with all your personal feeling and enthusiasm.

Every "Autopiano" bears the names "Autopiano" and "Kastner." The "Soloist" emphasises the solo part and accentuates any single note at will. The "Kastner Reliance Motor," metal tubes, etc., make the "Autopiano" suitable for any part of the world.

The "Autopiano" is always ready for playing as any ordinary Piano, and the twenty models represent the highest achievement in Pianoforte manufacture, the finest instruments at the lowest possible prices for cash or instalments. If you have a Piano which is rarely used, why not exchange it for a Kastner "Autopiano"? You are invited to call and hear the "Autopiano," or to write for Art Catalogue No. C1.

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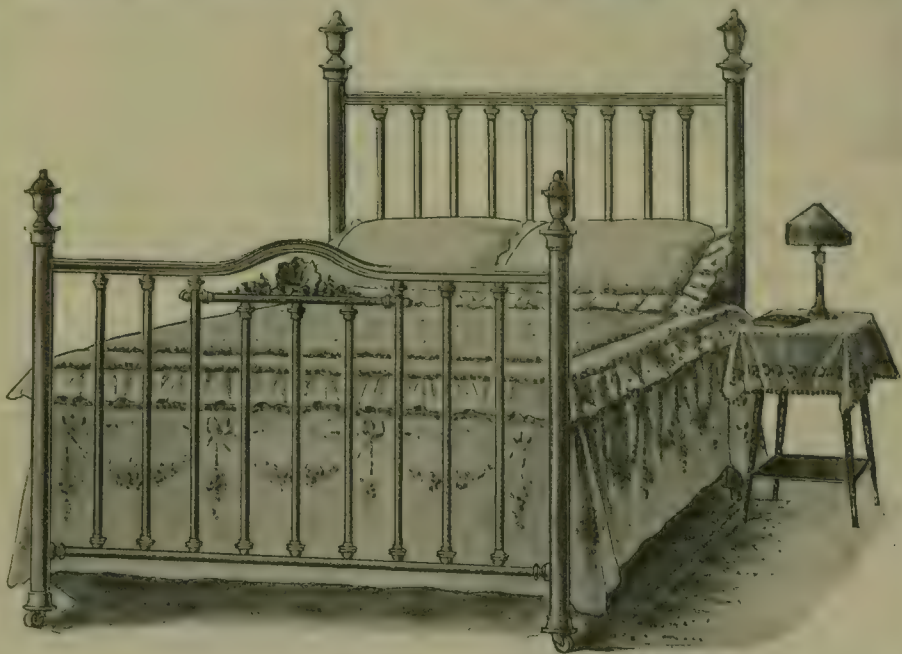
(Second turning on left going from Oxford Circus towards Queen's Hall.)

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is usually indicative of deficient vitality, and points to an impaired state of the general health, which should have immediate and persevering attention. It is the condition which obtains when, for any reason, the body is not receiving the due supply of life-force from the nourishment taken. The cause is largely connected with the imperfect assimilation of food. Generally it

MEANS

failure on the part of the digestive organs to perform their functions satisfactorily. When the stomach is out of order, tone very speedily departs. Consequently the scientific method of dealing with the want-of-tone trouble is to secure the restoration of the digestive organs to their normal vigour. This can always be accomplished by the intelligent use of BEECHAM'S PILLS, the most efficacious of all family medicines. They never fail to dissipate all the conditions which cause a person to be "run down" or "below par," and to bring back health, strength, and buoyant spirits. When you feel depressed or listless they will make you fresh and fit. Remember that want of health, more often than not, is due to

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Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (56 pills) and 2/9 (168 pills).

EARTHQUAKE-PROOF HOUSES.

(Article by Professor Milne on another Page of this Issue.)

IN the rebuilding of such towns as Reggio and Messina, there might be something to study in a system of architecture which offers almost complete protection against earthquakes. I allude, in this instance, to the houses built as the result of long experience by the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

The original Philippine model is little more than a hut, a most unpretentious affair of which my third illustration is a photograph, consisting of trunks of hard-wood trees driven into the ground as a frame to which to tie the beams and rafters. The secret of being earthquake-proof lies in this tying, for strong bands of *bejuco* (rattan) hold the stout planks of hard-woods to the upright supports, between which stretch the beams, also tied to the posts. The roofs are tied on too, and gaps are freely allowed, to give a little play, so that the floors often do not quite touch the walls by an inch or so. The result of all this flexibility is that when the earth moves the houses move with it. On this native Philippine model the more important

houses of the Spaniards are built, as may be seen in the second illustration; only in their case the basement space is often built or, rather, filled in at each side with concrete or stone, to form a cool cellar or storage.



MALACAÑAN, THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT MANILA.

The first illustration shows that even the most important buildings in the Philippines are not exempt from the universal precautions; and this particular

building is also of wider interest from having been the home of Mr. Taft and his family while he was the first American Civil Governor of the Philippines. Though so plain on the outside and built on the simple native model, the Palace of Malacañan is very fine inside, with a series of magnificent halls and reception-rooms, and a very handsome double staircase, in all of which the earthquake-proof building model is almost lost sight of—but not quite. Such a building is evidence of the adaptability of this plan to buildings on quite an imposing scale.

I lived in the Philippines for nearly a year, and my house was, like all the others, a Spanish building on the native plan. At each corner of the rooms appeared the huge hard-wood *arigis*—as the main supports are called—to which the floors and joists were tied, these trees being left in some of the rooms as very effective wooden columns, and in others cased with match-board. Here and there bolts are used, I believe, loosely driven in, so as not to interfere with the general scheme of flexibility. A word may be said about the windows of such houses, for they, too, as will be seen from the illustrations, even of Malacañan, partake of the general elasticity in not being set in solid frames, which would

(Continued overleaf.)

OLD SPANISH HOUSES AT MOJO, BUILT ON THE NATIVE MODEL.



NATIVE EARTHQUAKE-PROOF HOUSES.

EARTHQUAKE-PROOF HOUSES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Illustrations reproduced from Mrs. Campbell Dauncey's book, "An Englishwoman in the Philippines," by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. John Murray.

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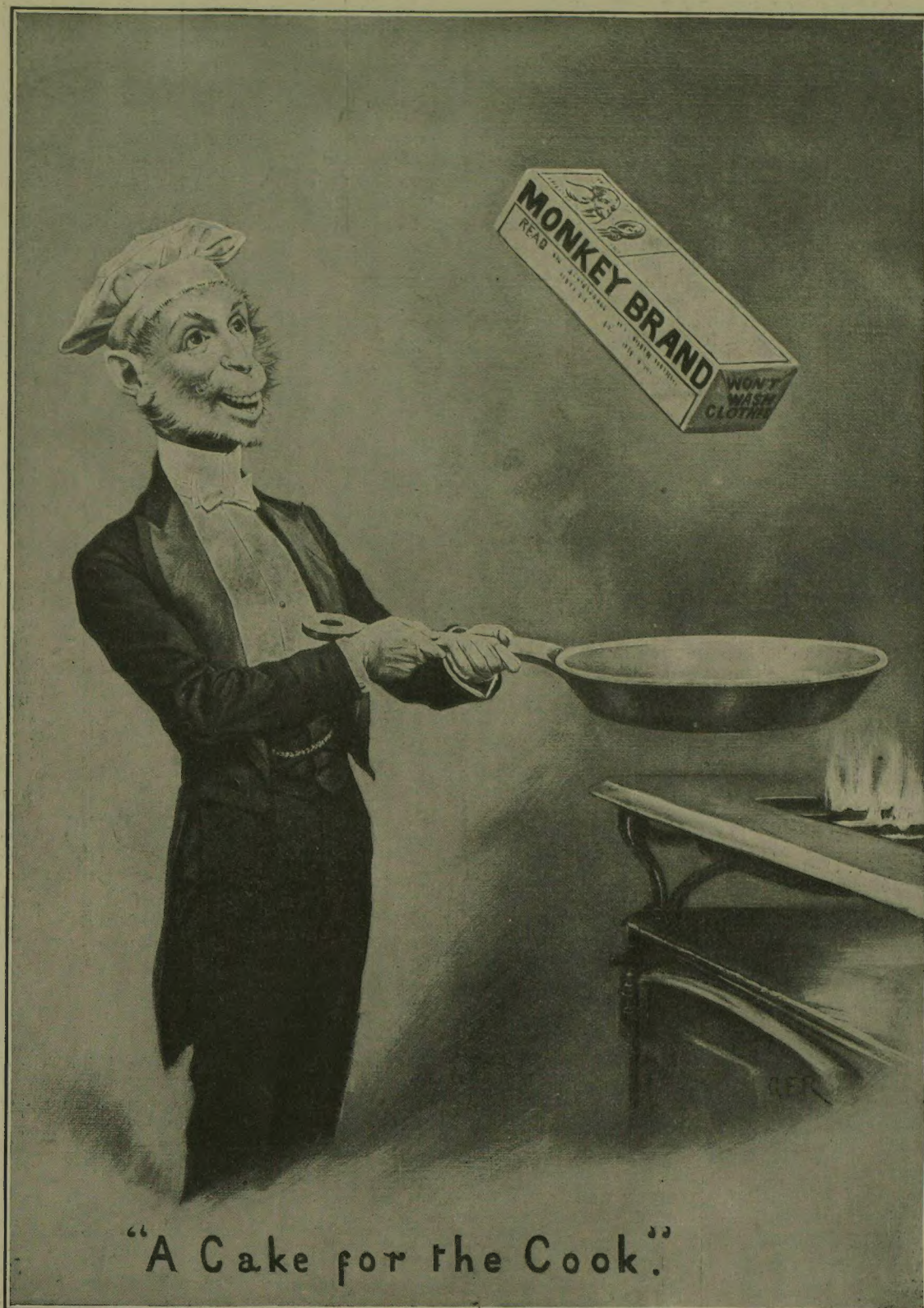
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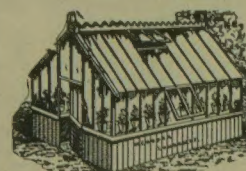
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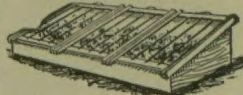


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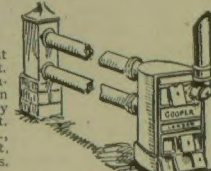
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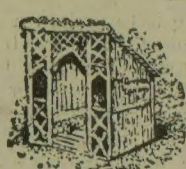


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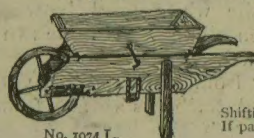
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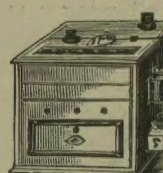
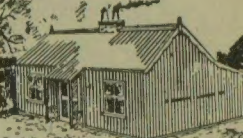
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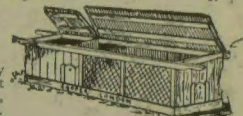
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rapidly be shattered. Instead they are a series of shutters sliding in open frames, the outside ones of wood and the inside set of glazed panes.

The one earthquake shock I felt was all the experience I want, and I have no wish to feel more nervous than



FLATTERY IN ITS SINCEREST FORM: IMITATIONS OF MESSRS. CALVERT'S LABELS SEIZED BY BOMBAY POLICE.

Messrs. F. C. Calvert and Company, of Manchester, have on several occasions obtained injunctions against Indian and Colonial firms for colourable imitations of their registered labels and designs. The picture reproduced shows preparations for the destruction of thirteen bundles of labels and 233 boxes, recently seized by the police in Bombay, under a search warrant, and afterwards burnt.

I did then. From trembling it turned to a sharp swaying, undulating movement, enough to have been attended with great danger in any town of houses built solidly; but all that happened in our tied-together house was a swaying and creaking like a ship in a gale, the furniture swaying with the house and very few things falling down. It was one of the most extraordinary experiences imaginable to see the houses rock and to hear them creak, while the white road between undulated like a piece of shaken ribbon. No one ran out and no one was much alarmed.

The chief danger from earthquakes in towns of such flexible houses as I describe is always from fire, for an overturned lamp, though the house stands good, will generally start a flame, especially in the native quarters, which is fanned to a great conflagration by the wind that follows an earthquake. That contingency might, I suppose, be avoided in Europe by having electric light, or, failing that, copying the flexible model in iron or steel, the chief object to imitate and consider being the admirable idea of adapting a movable house to a movable earth.

ENID CAMPBELL DAUNCEY.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Archbishop of York received a very hearty greeting from all denominations in Scarborough, which he visited on Quinquagesima Sunday. He preached three sermons on that day, and on the Monday received deputations from the clergy, the municipality, and representatives of the Nonconformist bodies. The ceremony of welcome took place in Christ Church room.

The jubilee of the Church in British Columbia was celebrated last week. The Lord Mayor presided over a well-attended meeting in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, and interesting addresses were given by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Strathcona, and Dr. Eugene Stock. Mr. Burdett-Coutts remarked that Lady Burdett-Coutts, in founding this diocese fifty years ago, had had a patriotic as well as a religious motive. She was an Imperialist long before the cult of Imperialism was fashionable.

The Bishop of Stepney received a cordial welcome when he spoke recently at the St. Pancras Baths on foreign missions. Dr. Paget seemed to feel himself quite among old friends. He remarked that public opinion on missions has changed in a remarkable way since it was possible for a great writer like Dickens to hold up Mrs. Jellyby as a type of mission-workers. Dr. Paget commended the Bush Brotherhoods, and said the great need in Australia was a Church with Australian clergy, not the Church of England in Australia.

There is a widespread and growing interest in the English Church Pageant, and this week's important meeting at the Mansion House will do much to rouse enthusiasm. The total number of tickets is 83,216, and the demand for these continues unabated. The episodes of the Trial of Wycliffe and the Funeral Procession of Henry V. have been allotted to the City parishes.

A correspondent writes: "Now that public attention has been attracted to the subject of the country's defence, it may be of interest to record what a great mercantile institution like the Royal Exchange Assurance, which has been carrying on business for close on two hundred years, has done in this matter in the past. In 1798,

when England was in a ferment, fearing an invasion by Napoleon, a large contribution was made amongst the staff towards the 'Voluntary Contribution for the Defence of the Country,' and in 1815 again—to the Waterloo subscription; while after the Indian Mutiny the corporation largely contributed to the fund for the sufferers. It was well represented in the South African War, and the directors afford every encouragement to members of their staff to serve in the Territorials."

A publication which has just been issued by the Great Northern Railway Company should prove extremely useful to fanciers, agriculturists, horse and cattle dealers,

sportsmen, etc. It takes the form of a handy booklet, and gives particulars of the principal dog and poultry shows, horse and cattle fairs, agricultural shows, and racing fixtures to be held during 1909, in addition to a large amount of information as to rates, fares, etc. Copies may be obtained gratis on application to any Great Northern station or office, or from the Chief Passenger Agent, King's Cross Station, London.

At the Roller-Skating Carnival recently held at the Crystal Palace, the costume of "Bibendum," which is the



Photo, Bassano.

AN INGENIOUS FANCY-DRESS AT THE RECENT OLYMPIA SKATING CARNIVAL: "EDWARDS' HARLENE."

well-known trade-mark of the Michelin Tyre Company, was awarded first prize in the advertisement class. No doubt Horace had Michelin tyres in mind when he wrote, "Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus."

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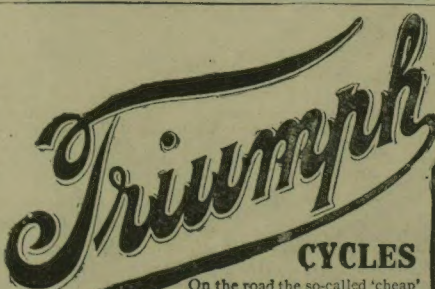
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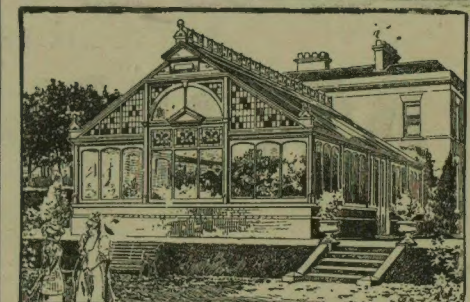
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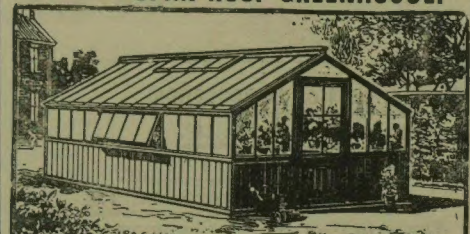
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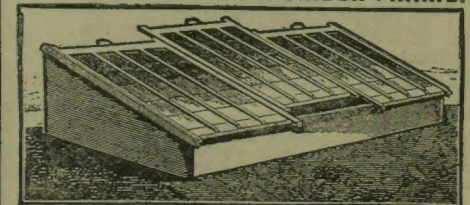


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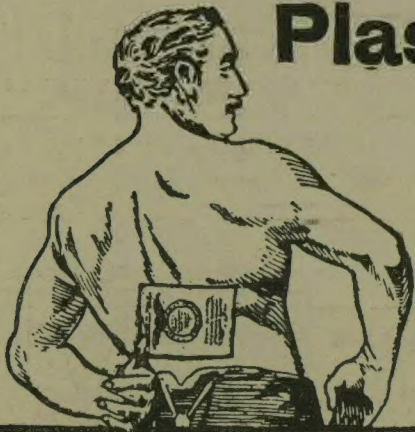
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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J M K LUPTON.—Problem to hand, with thanks.

H J M.—Very neat. We hope to make use of it shortly.

R F B (Oxford).—In No. 3379, if 1. K takes P, the only defence is 1. P to Kt 5th, which you appear to have overlooked.

F J HANNAH (Dresden).—"Chess for Beginners," Routledge, Ludgate Hill, London.

J B CAMARA (Funchal).—2. Q to Kt 6th.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3374 received from Devaprasad Bhattacharyya (Calcutta), Bhupaty Nath Maitra (Santragachi, and C A M (Penang); of No. 3375 from J L W (Cape Town) and C A M; of No. 3376 from A Singha (Calcutta), J M Beatty (Toronto), and F R J (Bombay); of No. 3377 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), J W Beatty, Charles Willing (Philadelphia), H A Sells (Denver), and J R (Rotterdam); of No. 3378 from C Field junior, J M K Lupton, A Sells, F Ford (Paris), and J R; of 3379 from F Ford, Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), T Roberts, and J M K Lupton (Richmond); of No. 3380 from J M K Lupton, Joseph Willcock, B A Schooling (Enfield), Sigismund Piechorski (Lemberg), Professor Karl Wagner (Vienna), A W Hamilton Gell, H S Brandreth (Weybridge), and T Roberts (Hackney).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3381 received from Loudon McAdam (Southsea), T Roberts, J Sleede, L L D., Joseph Willcock, Sorrento, J D Tucker (Ilkley), R Worters (Canterbury), M Folwell, F Henderson, J Cohn, J Coad (Vauxhall), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), E J Winter-Wood, Hereward, A Groves (Southend), F Smart, R C Widdcombe (Saltash), and Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth).

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the City of London Chess Club Tournament, between Messrs. J. H. BLAKE and W. WARD.

(Sicilian Defence.)

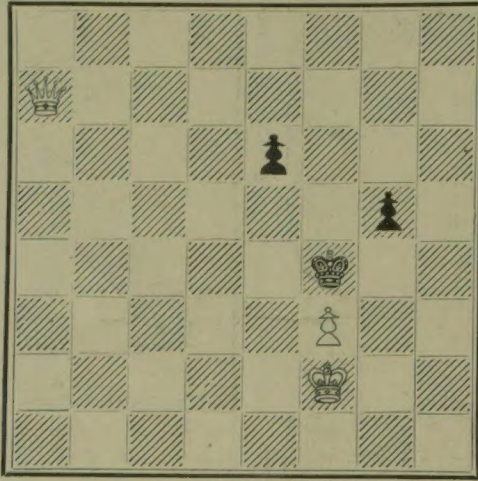
WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	21. P takes P	P takes P
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. Q to R 6th	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
4. Kt takes P	P to Kt 3rd		
5. P to Q B 4th	B to Kt 2nd		
6. B to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles		
8. B to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd		
9. Castles	B to Q 2nd		
10. P to K B 3rd	Kt takes Kt		
11. B takes Kt	Kt to K sq		
12. Q to Q 2nd	B to Q B 3rd		
13. Q R to Q sq	B takes B		
14. Q takes B	Kt to Kt 2nd		
15. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd		
16. K R to K sq	Q to B 2nd		
17. B to R 3rd	P to K 4th		
18. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd		
19. Kt to K 2nd	Q R to K sq		
20. B to B 2nd	P to K B 4th		

With this advance of his Pawns Black begins to turn the tables.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3380.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

WHITE.
1. P to Kt 5th
2. R to Q 4th (dis ch)
3. Mates.
If Black play 1. K takes B P, 2. R to Q 6th; and if 1. P takes P, 2. Kt to K 5th (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 3383.—By H. J. M. BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

Number II. of "The Series of First-Class Games," published by Mr. E. A. Mitchell, 17, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., is devoted to the famous match for the world's championship between Messrs. Lasker and Tarrasch. In addition to the text of the games, admirably noted and illustrated with diagrams, the genesis of the match is fully told, the previous performances of the combatants are enumerated, and a critical review summarises the results established by independent analyses of each separate game. An excellent photograph of the masters sitting at play prefaces the work.

With the opening of the season many inquiries are afoot regarding Argyls cars, commercial vehicles, fire-tenders, and taxi-cabs, and, pending the opening of the new London depot, inquiries should be addressed direct to the works at Alexandria, near Glasgow. Argyls, Limited, has made a most auspicious start, the entire share capital having been subscribed by those interested in the old company. The strong financial position, coupled with the magnificent works' equipment at Alexandria, enables the company at once to take its place in the front rank.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Oct. 2, 1906) of SIR EWEN CAMFRON, K.C.M.G., of 41, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, who died on Dec. 10, has been proved by Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., Alfred Markham Townsend, and John Peter Reid, the amount of the property being £53,328. He gives £250 each to his brother James Randall Cameron and his sister Wilhelmina McKay; £250 to his wife; an annuity of £50 to his sister Helen; and a few small legacies. All other his estate and effects he leaves in trust for his wife during widowhood, or an annuity of £500 should she again marry, and subject thereto as to four tenths to his son William Henry Veitch, and three tenths each to his children Josephine Catherine and Ewen Allan.

The will (dated May 20, 1887) of MR. JAMES JARDINE, K.C., of 14, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, and 10, King's Bench Walk, one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple, who died on Jan. 6, has been proved by his brother, Sir John Jardine, the value of the estate amounting to £104,327. He gives an immediate legacy of £500 to his wife, and subject thereto leaves everything to her for life and then for his children.

The will (dated Jan. 3, 1908) of MR. JOHN KIRK, of Castle Grove, Headingley, Leeds, who died on Aug. 30 last, has been proved by his sons Robert Samuel Kirk, Arthur Kirk, and Herbert Reginald Kirk, the value of the property being £205,389, all of which goes to his children.

The following important wills have now been proved—

Mr. Samuel Foster Jackson, Delaheys Road, Hale, Chester	£48,272
Rev. Charles Devas Nix, Worth Lodge, near Crawley.	£44,185
Mrs. Ellen Maria Marigold, Boyes Hall, Willesborough	£43,443
Miss Mary Leader, Buntingford, Herts	£42,595
Hon. Mrs. Mary C. E. Trotter, Colinton House, Midlothian	£28,591

Passengers by the Great Eastern Railway Company's steam-ships will be glad to know that the company have given orders for the whole of their steamers on the Harwich-Antwerp service to be fitted with the same system of wireless telegraphy as their Hook of Holland steamers.

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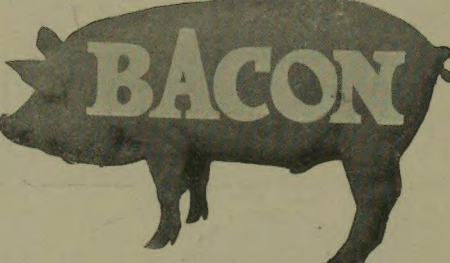
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